

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Loving lens
David Bailey on the Frenchman who takes the world's most adoring photographs of women

Gnome from home
The garden gnome finds a home at last

Dead letters
Philip Howard and the Ten Greatest Dead European authors of all time

Wicket ways
Full coverage of the county cricket matches

Surrogate motherhood 'degrading'

A report by an influential team of scientists, doctors and academics says that surrogate motherhood contracts, in which women are paid to bear children for infertile couples, can be almost as exploitative as prostitution and degrade the process of childbirth. **Page 3**

Rail threat recedes

The threat of rail disruption next week receded after three hours of talks produced changes in British Rail's 5.1 per cent pay offer. Union executives will consider the new package today.

Cannes awards

German director Wim Wenders won the coveted Golden Palm award at Cannes for his film, *Paris, Texas*, and Britain's Helen Mirren took the best actress prize for her performance in the Irish production, *Cal*. **Page 3**

Tradition wins

Leftist plans to abolish the Lord Mayors of Manchester and to fill all policy committees seats with left winners failed when right-wing Labour councillors voted with the opposition. **Page 2**

Pledge to police

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, promised the Police Federation that policemen would continue to be paid fairly for their "difficult job". **Page 2**

They should be used to talking in their sleep.

M.P.s All-night Session 12-15

Cash shops

The Allied Hambro personal finance group announced a plan to market financial services throughout the 135 House of Fraser stores, including Harrods. **Page 17**

Perfect tomb

The discovery of a 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb in almost perfect condition in a remote Guatemalan jungle has elated archaeologists. **Page 8**

Gower century

David Gower celebrated the announcement of his captaincy of the England cricket team for the one-day international series against West Indies with a century for Leicestershire. **Page 21**

Leader page 13
Letters on pit strikes, from the Bishop of Southwell, and others; nationalization, from Sir Michael Havers, QC, MP; kidnapping, from Mr Peter George.

Leading articles: Surrogate mothers; Paving Bill; Germany's President.

Features: pages 10 and 12

Rapid deployment force - only 24 hours from Oman; Bernard Levin meets his hero in Chicago. **Spectrum:** The filming of the Ring-master.

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Elaine Feinstein reviews Milan Kundera; Marcel Berlins on the latest crime; Philip Howard on Farrington's last nude works.

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General appointments; secretarial: La crème de la crème.

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Coal board offers fresh talks as peace moves fail

● Within minutes of the collapse of pit strike talks with the miners' union, the coal board yesterday proposed new discussions. ● Lancashire miners won a temporary injunction stopping their area leaders from suspending them from the union. ● At the High Court in London three Nottinghamshire miners challenged the legality of a strike by their union area.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board last night set in motion fresh peace moves within minutes of the collapse of the first joint talks with the National Union of Mineworkers since the pit strike began 11 weeks ago.

A letter sent to the union proposes "further discussion to discuss the principles of the Plan for Coal in relation to the future of the industry if the discussion could be held without preconditions on either side".

But the initiative seems unlikely to lead to an early resumption of top level talks in the wake of the bitterness and mutual recriminations emerging from the collapse of yesterday's abortive 65-minute meeting at coal board headquarters.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the board, hinted that the figure of four million tonnes for coal capacity to be shut down, could be adjusted. "That is up for discussions we have suggested", he said.

Yesterday's meeting came to a swift end after Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the NUM, asked Mr MacGregor if he would withdraw his plan to shut 20 pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs. The coal board chairman replied: "I have no comment".

He and his top management then left the room, leaving behind 26 incensed men, the national executive of the miners' union. Mr Scargill described the talks as "a fiasco", adding that if there was any single instance throughout the course of the dispute that should convince miners still working to join the strike, it was the statement of the coal board chief.

"As a consequence of today's discussions and the totally contemptuous response by MacGregor, I only hope that every miner who is still working joins the strike and brings it to a swift conclusion. I also call on the wider trade union movement to give physical support. We are clearly fighting more than MacGregor and the board; we are also fighting the Government."

"I don't believe that the deplorable action displayed by the chairman of the board was one which he took on his own part. There had to be more behind his contemptuous move than Ian MacGregor using American phraseology."

After the management left the room, the union executive met to discuss the rebuff and agreed to do all it could to step up the strike that had halted production at 120 of the 176 pits. Picketing is to be intensified

and pressure will be increased on miners in Nottinghamshire and other Midlands coalfields to join the stoppage.

Mr Scargill insisted that the coal board had not offered further talks, but Mr MacGregor was equally adamant that it had and accused the miners' leader of pursuing "an aggressive and contentious line".

He added: "It became clear that we were not going to have much of an intelligent discussion. But we offered to talk about further discussions between the board and the union and the Plan for Coal. We offered an opportunity to Mr Scargill to meet some of our top officers. He turned down that suggestion."

Mr MacGregor explained his "no comment" to the unions by arguing that he could not comment on the Union president's conditions for talks on the industry. Asked if he felt he should stand down, he said: "There is no confrontation between Mr Scargill and me. There is a confrontation by Mr Scargill of the National Coal Board in total. He does not discriminate."

At their meeting, the board told the Union that the likely financial outcome for the industry at the end of the 1983/84 financial year would be bad, with losses of up to £200m in excess of the budgeted deficit, due to the strike and other factors.

Mr James Cowan, the deputy chairman, also gave a warning that more pits were at risk because of continuing geological problems created by the stoppage, and 20 to 25 collieries would probably be forced to close if the strike went on for another three months.

Letters, page 13

A retiring Mr MacGregor after yesterday's meeting



Mr Scargill and Mr McGahey, vice-president, yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Key skilled jobs must be filled by foreigners

By Richard Evans

About 2,000 foreigners a year are being granted automatic work permits by the Government because Britain lacks skilled people to fill key jobs, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said last night.

He admitted that it was "astonishing" at a time of such unacceptably high unemployment that there was such a shortage of skills.

He told the Commons employment select committee that his department issued work permits to people from overseas when on Britain had the requisite skills or experience to do a particular job.

"I have to say there are certain jobs, particularly in the new technologies, where it is now established that a work permit will be granted because it is recognized it is not possible to provide the necessary skills in this country."

Mr King said that in 1982, the latest year for which figures were available, he estimated between 1,500 and 2,000 jobs were filled by people from abroad because no one in Britain could do the work. "And the position is getting worse", he added.

He identified electronics and computers as two key industries with skill shortages. Even after foreign intake there were still unfilled jobs which, he said, reflected the full extent of the skill shortage in Britain.

Mr King said that it was difficult to get children, especially in primary schools, to specialize in subjects which would help them later gain jobs in the new industries.

Saddam scuttles Syria's attempt to pacify Gulf

From Robert Fisk, Bahrain

Just when the southern Arab Gulf states were congratulating themselves on enlisting Syrian help to soften Iran's anger and guarantee the security of the Gulf's oil shipping lanes, President Saddam Husain of Iraq yesterday deliberately, and effectively, trampled on their plans by promising to intensify the sea blockade of the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg island and destroy the entire installation at a future date with new but unspecified weapons.

His statement seemed calculated to thrust his nervous Arab allies into an open confrontation with Iran and to increase the risk of further attacks on Arab oil tankers by Iranian jets.

Even as Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, was arriving at Mehrabad airport in Tehran with a message from President Hafez Assad urging an end to Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping.

President Husain was announcing in Baghdad: "The days are near when we will possess weapons capable of demolishing Kharg island itself."

The Iraqi leader, who spoke while decorating Iraqi troops who had distinguished themselves in the war, claimed that the Arabs did not need American help in confronting the Iranians and suggested, to the intense embarrassment of his anxious Arab backers, that Iraqi jets should be stationed along the southern shores of the Gulf to ward off Iranian attacks.

President Husain's latest ploy by last night had elicited no response from the Saudis, who had clearly hoped that King Fahd's own approach to President Assad on Tuesday had set in motion a peace initiative that would restore some measure of



equilibrium to the Gulf states involved in the war. But the Syrians, who have all along supported the Iranians in the conflict against their Arab Baathist enemies in Baghdad, had their own reasons for playing messenger boy.

Quite apart from the fact that Syrian favours generally carry a pretty high price tag, President Assad could only gain in stature

if - after so much invective from his pained rivals in the rest of the Arab world - he could present himself as the potential saviour of the Gulf.

With his political victory over the Americans and Israelis in Lebanon, his prestige would have gained a still brighter lustre if Mr Khaddam could have induced the Iranians to leave the allegedly "neutral" Arab shipping of the Gulf alone.

The word "neutral" was to be used with the greatest care in the Arab states just now for, despite protestations of innocence, it is no secret that Saudi Arabia and her smaller neighbours have given enormous financial assistance to Iraq to help win the war with Iran.

President Khamenei of Iran is thus likely to have presented Continued on back page, col 6

Fowler to act over frozen pensions

By Nicholas Timmins

People who leave occupational pension schemes before retirement will be given the statutory right to take the money owing to them, under government proposals announced yesterday.

At present many people who change jobs or are made redundant have to leave their pensions frozen.

Under proposals for legislation announced yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, people will have the statutory right to take their pension rights with them, either to transfer to a new employer, to buy their own pensions, for example with an insurance company, or to create a portable pension if the current pensions inquiry opts to create such a scheme.

Mr Fowler made it clear that the Government wants to legislate either this October or next. But he is consulting the pensions industry on how the "transfer value" - the amount employees should be entitled to - is to be calculated.

He is also consulting on how disputes between employees and pension funds on how much they are entitled to should be settled. The consultation document makes it clear the Government is opposed to creating a new arbitration procedure, and employees in dispute may have to take legal action.

The National Association of Pension Funds said yesterday that as far as the big schemes were concerned, Mr Fowler was "pushing at an open door".

Of the big schemes which cover 5.1m employees in occupational funds - half the total - 97 per cent already offered transfer payments to a new employer's scheme, and 96 per cent accepted such transfers.

But Mr Henry James, the association's director, said the change would impose extra work on many smaller schemes. "Smaller employers are more likely to consider closing them down."

Mr Fowler's announcement appears to be a first step towards creating personal portable pensions - where each individual's share in a pension fund is identifiable and controllable by the individual.

Under the proposals, new employers will not be compelled to accept transfers, although Mr Fowler said most were expected to. He is also consulting on how long individuals should have to decide whether to take their money or leave it in the fund.

Yesterday's announcement is the first conclusion from the review of pensions announced in November last year.

The Government is also consulting on proposals that people who leave their pension rights behind them should have them revalued at 5 per cent a year, or the rate of inflation, which ever is the lower.

Poll upset as Labour axes its Euro team

By Philip Webster and Richard Evans

The Labour Party's "Euro unit", set up last November to oversee preparations for the European elections on June 14, has been wound up on the orders of Mr James Mortimer, the general secretary, as the campaign proper gets under way.

The move has upset some staff at Waltham Road, the party's London headquarters, and surprised senior members of the national executive, some of whom learnt about it only yesterday.

The unit's seven full-time members have been "redeployed" to the departments from which they were seconded and the running of the campaign machine has been taken over by Mr Mortimer and Mr David Hughes, the national agent.

Although it was stated officially last night that it had always been expected that party headquarters would take over the running of the campaign nearer the elections, it was thought that there would continue to be a role for the unit.

Party sources revealed, however, that there had been considerable dissatisfaction over the way it had been operating. One described it as "a shambles".

Mr Eric Heffer, the party chairman, said last night that he had been perturbed when he first heard of the move, but added: "It is not so much that the unit has been disbanded but that it has been integrated with the full party machine to fight the election."

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Oil sharing call by Japanese

From Sarah Hogg, Tokyo

The Japanese prime minister called yesterday for a major new oil-sharing initiative by the seven governments taking part in next month's economic summit, to counter the threat to oil supplies from the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone placed consultations on the release of strategic government oil stockpiles at the head of a strong list of policy proposals by Japan in advance of the summit.

Among other issues or initiatives he proposed were negotiations on "countermeasures" to deal with medium and long-term debt problems of developing countries, a new round of trade negotiations, disarmament discussions followed by a united appeal to the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table, and measures to curb international terrorism.

Mr Nakasone also outlined the "very bold steps" Japan is taking to internationalize the yen. Financial liberalisation has been forcibly urged on Japan by the US in advance of the summit.

Mr Nakasone was speaking to British journalists after talks with the Iraqi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers.

Mr Nakasone is following the London summit meeting with an official visit to Mrs Thatcher, when he is expected to have further discussions on Middle East security.

Alliance MPs' takeover shames Opposition

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

A night and a day of Commons chaos yesterday provoked by just 10 Alliance MPs who staged a surprise takeover as the Opposition to a controversial Bill.

Labour had planned a full-scale attack against the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, which paves the way for abolition of the Greater London Council and the Metropolitan Councils.

In the event, the Labour onslaught collapsed at 3.44am. At that point, the Alliance MPs began to make so much running that by 1.1am they had occupied part of the Labour Front Bench.

One Labour MP said that the parliamentary party had been made to look like fools and incompetents. "This is a shambles of monumental proportions."

Other Labour MPs were critical of the Shadow Cabinet decision to take opposition to the Bill before the full House rather than in standing committee.

Because the debate overlapped the start of yesterday's business, Wednesday, May 23 was lost. The Commons will today hold the emergency debate on the closure of British Leyland. Bathgate, which should have taken place yesterday.

Mr Jim Lord, Agcroft branch secretary, said on returning to the mine after the hearing: "We have only won a battle, we have not won the war. This was a step we didn't like to take, but we have had it forced upon us."

Mr Sid Vincent, general secretary of the Lancashire miners, said he backed his executive's decision and that pitmen who defied them were "out of order".

Mr Vincent added: "This injunction is only a stay of execution to allow some legal people to have a look at the situation. It does not mean a thing."

Meanwhile at the High Court in London the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Megarry, was hearing submissions on the second day of a challenge by three Nottinghamshire miners to the legality of a strike instruction in their area.

In a third hearing, also presided over by Sir Robert, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president and four officials on the board of the industry pension fund were ordered to pay their side's cost of a nine-day High Court dispute over the funds policy.

● The Prime Minister yesterday criticized intimidation of miners by other miners, and the unwillingness of the leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers to speak against it (our Political Editor writes).

Woman will lead scientists to South Pole

By Tony Samstag

A scientific expedition to the South Pole, following the route taken by its discoverer, Roald Amundsen, is to be led by a woman, its British organizer said yesterday.

It is due to start in September 1985 and will be the first polar expedition led by a woman, the first to retrace Amundsen's pioneering route of 1911-12, and the first attempt to reach the South Pole overland without mechanized transport since Sir Vivian Fuchs led the 1958 Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Dr Neil McIntyre, of the Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London, said.

The leader is Dr Monica Kristensen, aged 33, of the Norwegian Polar Institute. She will be accompanied by Dr Neil, Mr Nick Cox, formerly of the British Antarctic Survey, and Mr Bjorn Wold, head of glaciology at the Norwegian Water Research Board.

Funds for the joint £254,000 expedition, which has the support of the Royal Society and the European Space Agency, will be raised privately in Britain and Norway.

Glaciology, the study of ice and snow, is the main purpose of the expedition. Scientists aim to complement satellite photographs of Antarctica with information from the ground that may indicate whether the southern ice sheet is growing or shrinking and whether climatic changes are reflected in surface snow samples.

During the first half of the expedition, across the Ross ice shelf, the team will study the effects of tides and storms on the ice, particularly the formation of icebergs.

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Labour rebellion blocks leftist move to abolish Lord Mayor

The Labour left's socialist dream for Manchester lay shattered after unprecedented procedural arguments in the city's council chamber yesterday.

First its hopes for a Liverpool-style chair of council to replace the Lord Mayor and an all-left policy committee were dashed as right-wing Labour councillors voted with the Liberals and Conservatives.

Later it became clear that the left could not command a majority and there is effectively a hung council, with the six Liberals holding the balance of power.

Amendments proposed by right-wing Labour councillors aimed at removing left wingers from key committee positions were frustrated only by Liberal abstentions.

Mr William Egerton, who was the council leader until the local elections gave the left the majority, issued a warning that right-wing Labour councillors would again vote with the opposing parties against their colleagues.

He said: "The left got the rules for the Labour Party ripped up and I am entitled to do just what they have done over the past two years."

The left expected to retain the

Lord Mayorship with Mr Kenneth Strath, who had promised to abandon the ceremonial regalia, the official car, and would not use the Lord Mayor's apartment in the town hall.

But in a surprise move, the Conservative leader, Mr Harold Tucker, was elected by 48 votes to 46.

Mr Tucker praised the 28 Labour councillors who defied their new leaders to vote for tradition. "They had the courage, conviction and determination to see a hundred years of tradition was not ditched

overboard", he said.

In a further departure from tradition, the new leaders had decided that all 23 positions on the policy committee should go to their left wing colleagues.

But again the right foiled the left's plan, and succeeded in removing 13 left wingers from the committee, replacing them with 10 right wingers, two Conservatives and a Liberal.

That means there will be a majority of councillors on the committee who are hostile to the left wing policies of Mr Graham Stringer and his followers.

£1,000 kept in freezer

A trainer's £1,000 cash payment for a horse at the centre of the Flockton Grey racing swindle trial was kept in a freezer for six weeks a York Crown court jury was told yesterday.

Mrs Mary Mabbett, book-keeper to and sister-in-law of Mr Kenneth Richardson, said that she kept the money in her home freezer to safeguard it until the balance of £1,530 arrived from Mr Stephen Wiles, a trainer.

The prosecution alleges that

Mr Richardson, aged 46, owned two similar grey geldings which enabled him to make an elaborate pre-race switch.

But Mr Richardson has said that although both horses were once together at his stud farm they were sent for sale on his behalf by Mr Wiles weeks before the race.

Mrs Mabbett, of Windmill Lane, Driffield, said yesterday that it was weeks before the money was banked, although the stud farm's account was heavily overdrawn.

The trial continues.

Boycott of Assembly ended by Unionists

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Official Unionist Party's boycott of the Northern Ireland Assembly ended suddenly yesterday with its leader saying that the party offered the leadership abdicated by a "demob-happy" Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Within hours of the six-month boycott ending, Official Unionist Assembly members attended a meeting of a report committee looking at ways of achieving devolution. Mr Prior welcomed the decision.

The speed with which Mr James Moynihan, the party leader, acted surprised many people and perhaps indicated that the party was taking advantage of the uncertainty

surrounding Mr Prior's future to get back into the Assembly. During the boycott, which began after the murder of three worshippers at a Pentecostal Hall in Co Armagh last November, the OUP has been deeply divided.

The Oxford University Press has promised to alter part of the *Oxford Children's History* after complaints that it presented a distorted picture of Northern Ireland.

The offending section quotes an Army officer as saying: "As for Protestants, they are not like our Church of England people. They are strong Presbyterians and have extreme views. Nearly every Catholic is on the side of the IRA."

Solicitors back advertising

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

More than 300 solicitors representing local branches of the profession throughout England and Wales gave their overwhelming backing yesterday to the proposal that they should be allowed to advertise their services and prices.

The Law Society council, meeting next month, will probably endorse the views of the London conference and allow unrestricted advertising provided it does not "bring the profession into disrepute".

The society has always strongly opposed price advertising, but the mood of yesterday's conference showed a complete change in attitude, partly created by the competition solicitors will face with the ending of their monopoly on house conveyancing.

An overwhelmingly majority was also in favour of allowing solicitors to set up partnerships with other professionals such as surveyors and estate agents, but there was strong opposition to the idea of a solicitors' building society, while the profession fights government proposals to allow banks and building societies into conveyancing.

There was clear support also for solicitors being allowed to undertake estate agency work, and being permitted to experiment on the best way to do this according to local conditions.

Reporting on the conference, which was closed to the press, Mr Graham Lee, the society's secretary of professional and public relations, said that the mood heralded a move by the profession into a new era in a competitive frame of mind.

Law Society review, page 4



The Prime Minister acknowledging the ovation at the conference with Mr John Gummer, party chairman, and Mrs Joan Scowbe, chairman of the women's national committee

Help for farmers promised

By Staff Reporters

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group in the European Parliament, yesterday emphasized the efforts being made to protect dairy farmers when the EEC milk quota scheme is introduced.

Although civil servants say that working out a scheme to avoid hardship is proving "a bureaucratic nightmare", ministers hope that details can be announced within a few days.

Sir Henry, addressing the annual conference of the Conservative Party women in London, said: "It is impossible to move from an open-ended guarantee system to a quota-based system without some painful adjustments, similar to those which have had to take place in other sectors of our society."

"I believe we shall be able to help the hardest hit, and that the British dairy sector will emerge

at the end of its present difficulties in a more secure and stable condition than it has been over the past few years."

He said the common agricultural policy had rightly been criticised for the open-ended guarantee it gave to farmers of a relatively high price for all the produce they came up with.

Mrs Thatcher put it more succinctly to the women who were obviously concerned about the effect on the party's chances in the rural constituencies.

"Food surpluses, overspending, red tape: this Government has taken the lead in getting the community to face up to these difficulties, we cannot pursue fundamental beliefs at home and just abandon them when we leave Heathrow", she said.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that the problem was that

they did not have a Common Market. I like the Treaty of Rome", he said. "I wish it could be translated into the other languages of Europe so that other governments can read it and put it into action."

Health authorities are to be asked to assess the drug abuse in their areas and to offer plans of action to tackle it, the conference was told.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, said he would be writing to health authorities to tell them that the Government regarded dealing with drug abuse as one of its priorities.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said that everything must be done by the courts to impose the most severe penalties on pushers, particularly of hard drugs.

Dons resist order to name protesters

By John O'Leary

Fourteen polytechnic lecturers yesterday resisted a High Court order to identify 18 students photographed during a picket which prevented Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front member, from attending lectures.

Two students who had been identified escaped suspended prison sentences after apologizing to Mr Harrington. Seven demonstrators arrested during the most recent picket at the Polytechnic of North London, on Tuesday, were remanded on bail for two weeks by Highbury Corner magistrates. They face charges of

obstructing the police, using threatening words and behaviour, or displaying insults in writing in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones had ordered the two heads of department and 12 course tutors to identify the other students photographed at a picket on May 1 by 10.30 yesterday morning. But the hearing, which took place in chambers, was adjourned until today after lengthy legal arguments.

The polytechnic branch of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher

Education, yesterday said in a statement that to comply with the order would breach the relationship of trust between teacher and student.

The judge earlier accepted an apology and a promise not to "molest or assault" Mr Harrington from two students who admitted defying an injunction by participating in the campaign to prevent him attending lectures. He said he had intended prison sentence, but had decided to accept the students' undertakings after hearing that they now advocate only lawful forms of protest.

Brittan pledges fair pay for police

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, tried yesterday to placate police anxiety that pay standards could be eroded this year, pledging that he would ensure officers continued to be "fairly paid for your difficult job".

The Home Secretary gave his promise at the annual conference of the Police Federation in Scarborough after being warned by Mr Leslie Curtis, chairman of the federation, that the police would not accept any attack on the pay formula established by Lord Edmund Davies in 1979. Under it the police receive the average of the annual earnings index from May to May, but the formula is under review amid strong police suspicion.

Amid applause, Mr Brittan told the delegates, representing 120,000 officers in England and Wales: "I shall not allow your pay to fall behind as happened in the past. The service needs to recruit and keep officers who have the qualities to give a high standard of service to the public."

A senior Police Federation official apologized yesterday for using the word "niggings" while answering questions from delegates during a debate.

It was used yesterday afternoon by Inspector Peter Johnson, of Durham, who is the chairman of the inspector section of the federation, a member of a number of federation committees, and Home Office committees and has recently sat on a Home Office working party dealing with race relations.

During the debate he referred to "our coloured brethren, or niggings". There was silence in the hall and then Mr Leslie Curtis, the chairman of the delegation, said: "That remark was not made". Later Mr Curtis said the federation apologized for the remark which did not represent the federation's views.

Mr Johnson said later: "I apologize for what I said. I could have dropped the subject on the floor. It slipped out and should not have been said. I am not anti-coloured. I have worked hard to get people to understand we are all the same."

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said that everything must be done by the courts to impose the most severe penalties on pushers, particularly of hard drugs.

Employers to discuss teachers' claim

By Richard Garner, Educational Supplement

The first signs of a thaw in the teachers' pay dispute emerged yesterday when local authority teachers agreed to hold talks with the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers.

Strike action by the union has already forced the closure of nearly 200 schools.

Members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, in the majority on the management side during pay negotiations, agreed to a request for a meeting with Mr Douglas McAvoy, the union's acting general secretary.

However, the prospects for the meeting, which is hoped can be arranged before the weekend, look bleak because the association's policy committee yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the pay claim going to arbitration.

Mr Philip Merridale, chairman of the association's education committee and leader of the management side in pay and negotiations, said: "everybody involved in this dispute wants to see it settled in the interests of the children. We welcome the initiative and hope to meet the NUT soon."

The Prime Minister, has turned down a union request for a meeting today while 1,100 NUT members lobby Parliament.

The union had written to the leaders of the four main political parties asking for a meeting.

Mrs Thatcher said she believed the 4.5 per cent offer was "very reasonable" and "reflects what the employers can afford in 1984".

She reminded the union that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, had expressed his willingness to meet any of the teachers' unions.

Mr McAvoy described Mrs Thatcher's refusal to meet the union as a "clear indication of her feeling for teachers as a profession. Teachers will be disgusted and dismayed at this outright rejection."

School governors, page 3

Bathgate to urge BL shutdown

Today's mass meeting of workers from the threatened Bathgate truck works in West Lothian is expected to press for a complete shutdown of BL plants.

Shop stewards say they want to put pressure on the management and the Government to invest more money in Bathgate and safeguard its 1,800 jobs.

A sit-in at the works continued yesterday and union pickets prevented management and administrative staff from entering the building.

Employees are angry about the potential loss to local industry.

Attempts will be made to sell the works but few expect a buyer to be found.

Chancellor answers City critics

By Frances Williams

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday defended the Government's economic strategy against his City critics. He said inflation had been defeated "to all intents and purposes", the recovery had a good deal further to go and government finances were under control.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Lawson conceded that the latest rise in interest rates was disappointing.

Concerned to calm City fears over recent high state borrowing, he said it was usually higher in the first half of the financial year.

Pregnant wife wore no seatbelt

Mrs Josephine Marks, aged 23, who expects to give birth to her first child this weekend, was seven-and-a-half months pregnant when she was stopped in her car by traffic police because she was not wearing a seatbelt.

She was reported when she was unable to produce a doctor's certificate proving she had an exemption.

Yesterday Mrs Marks, of St Saviourgate, York, who admitted the offence, told Bulmer East Magistrates Court in York: "I normally wear a seatbelt, but it became extremely uncomfortable because of my condition. Every time I tried to belt up, the baby objected by violently kicking me."

The court conditionally discharged her for one year.



Mrs Marks struggling into her seatbelt.

Sale room British paintings fetch record auction prices

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

British pictures from the early part of the century were bid to record auction prices at Sotheby's yesterday. An impressionistic work by Sir George Clausen, entitled "The Shepherd Boy", brought a record price for the artist of £57,300 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

The next highest price was for a William Roberts, a picture poking fun at his fellow artist, Walter Sickert, entitled "He Knew Dogs". It made an auction record price for Roberts at £36,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000). It shows Sickert in bed painting a picture, while his third wife, Therese Lessore, welds scissors over a mountain

of newspapers. The third auction price record was for Dame Laura Knight when her "Penzance Fair" sold for £26,400 (estimate £7,000 to £10,000).

Phillips' sale of Cricketers and sporting items saw greater enthusiasm for Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack than previously recorded in the sale room.

There was a complete set of the annuals from 1864 to 1983, good working copies without any fancy bindings, at £9,020 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000). The final bound set from 1864 to 1963, which had belonged to Sir Pelham Warner, was the last big price at £8,580.

Che Guevara's diaries to be sold

Sotheby's will auction three diaries written in ballpoint pen by Che Guevara, the Latin American guerrilla fighter, on July 16. They are expected to fetch about £250,000, far more than auction prices previously recorded for modern manuscripts.

Sotheby's will also offer a contemporary diary kept by Guevara's deputy captain in the Bolivian campaign, Harry Villegas Tamayo, known as "Pombo", a Cuban negro revolutionary who escaped capture and led two other Cuban survivors across the Andes to Chile.

The identity of the manuscripts' owner is being kept secret.

Bishop designate defends his beliefs

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Bishop-designate of Durham, Professor David Jenkins, has moved to still the storm over his views on the Virgin Birth, the Resurrection and other doctrines, declaring himself to be "a believing bishop, not a doubting bishop".

He has prepared a long theological defence of an interview he gave on London Weekend Television and is sending it to those who write to him. In it he asserts that he believes in the Resurrection "in exactly the way St Paul does".

"Clergy in their deanery of Durham will discuss Professor Jenkins' views at a meeting tomorrow and will watch a video recording of the interview. The Rural Dean, the Rev John Greaves, said yesterday that he expected the predomi-

nant feeling to be in favour of the bishop.

But the Rev William Ledwith, who is chaplain of Hereford Cathedral School said that he is launching a petition against Professor Jenkins' consecration as a bishop, which is due on July 6.

In an interview with *The Times* Professor Jenkins, who is Professor of Theology at Leeds University, specifically denied that he was attacking the creeds in his television interview.

It is understood that neither of the two archbishops of the Church of England, Dr Robert Runcie of Canterbury and Dr John Habgood of York, doubts Professor Jenkins' suitability as the new bishop of Durham.

All-night sitting

How Alliance took over the opposition

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The debate on the final committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill was launched by Mr John Cunningham, the Opposition spokesman, at 5.13 pm on Tuesday.

More than 21 hours, 93 speeches and 20 Commons divisions later, the Labour Opposition was left exhausted, outmanoeuvred and bitter by a handful of determined Alliance MPs who had made up for their lack of numbers with sheer stamina and strategy.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, the SDP member for Stockton, South, told *The Times* on Tuesday night that the Alliance would attempt to take over from Labour the opposition to the legislation, which provides for abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county elections.

According to plan, at about 3 am yesterday the Labour front bench pulled out of the battle with a number of government concessions.

At that point, the Alliance took over amendments to the Bill, the debate and the running, ending up with Mr Simon Hughes, the Liberal MP for Southwark, and Bermondsey, speaking from the official Labour Opposition dispatch box.

The Hughes takeover took place at 11 am and was said to have staggered the dozen Labour MPs who had spent the night debating the Finance Bill in an upstairs committee.

Downstairs, in the Chamber, the Opposition from Labour had been left to Mr Tony Banks, Newham, North West; Mr William Michie, Sheffield, Heeley; and Mr Jeremy Corbyn, Islington, North.

The Opposition votes fell from 135 at 2.13 am to 17 at

3.44 am; 22 at 4.14 am; 21 at 4.50 am; 21 at 5.02 am; 22 at 6.08 am; 21 at 7.15 am; 21 at 7.33 am; 24 at 7.44 am; 23 at 7.55 am; 23 at 8.26 am; 15 at 9.45 am; 39 at 10.12 am; 46 at 10.51 am, then leaving to 103 for the closure of the debate at 1.03 pm; and 137 votes for report of progress at 2.09 pm - by which time yesterday's scheduled debate had been effectively lost because Tuesday had encroached into Wednesday's business due to start at 2.30 pm.

The closure caused a great deal of Labour friction when Mr David Nellist, the Militant supporter from Coventry, South East, tried to move it shortly after 1 pm. Mr Lawrence Cunliffe, a Labour Whip, tried to tug Mr Nellist back to his seat.

At another point Mr Nellist was seen to exchange angry words with Mr Jack Straw, the Opposition front bench spokesman.

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip, commented on the night: "The Labour Party was a shambles. It planned to send its people home to bed at 1 am and then they had begged the Government to throw them one or two feeble concessions, they all trooped off."

"We are deeply opposed to this Bill and we opposed it. Things were never like this when they opposed trade union Bills."

Overseas selling prices
 82.7% Canadian \$1.00 = 82.7%
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Surrogate motherhood contracts exploit and degrade, scientists say

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Other members include Dame Josephine Barnes, former president of the British Medical Association, Professor Gerald Dworkin, dean of the faculty of law at Southampton University, and Professor Duncan Mitchell, head of sociology at Exeter University.

The working party also recommends that all test-tube baby clinics, sperm and embryo banks and artificial insemination centres should be government-licensed and organized within the National Health Service to avoid commercial exploitation.

Despite its strong stand against surrogate motherhood the working party says that the practice should not be prohibited by law, because such a law would "probably be unenforceable" and the procedure "might be justifiable in very exceptional circumstances".

The team disapproves of surrogacy on practical and health grounds as well as from ethical and moral standpoints.

Virgin births 'possible'

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Virgin births are not only possible but may have happened and men could become redundant, the authors of a new book argue today.

"The technology already exists and if an adequately supported team put their minds to the problem, women could do without men. They would be able to clone themselves", Dr Jeremy Cherfas and Dr John Gibb say in *The Redundant Male*.

"Doctors working on test-tube fertilization have discovered that human eggs, with no help from a sperm, can divide".

Their view is endorsed, by coincidence today, by the Council for Science and So-

ciety. Parthenogenesis, or virgin birth, can certainly occur in frogs and mice, a council report says, "and could perhaps occur in humans".

The council says: "Normal fertilization is not entirely essential to the formation of an embryo. What is essential is that the single set of chromosomes in the oocyte [egg] shall become a double set. This can be achieved in the laboratory".

But an embryologist at the Bourn Hall clinic, near Cambridge, said last night: "We have observed thousands of human eggs but have never seen a spontaneous activation without sperm. It may be possible, but it has never been proven".

Factors such as heavy smoking, excessive drinking or inadequate nutrition would put the health of the unborn child at risk.

After the child is born, there are further, serious risks, the team says. "If the surrogate mother fulfils her contract and surrenders the child on birth, she may well develop a sense of guilt and become subject to depression."

"She has a very involved and delicate relationship with the woman who takes over the child, and the emotional conflict may become very serious. Furthermore, the child himself may suffer from a sense of confusion if, at a later stage, he is told the circumstances of his birth."

"Commercialization of this practice has already occurred in the United States and, in our view, this is a very dubious development. Agencies of usually lawyers' firms - have been established which specialize in finding surrogate mothers for prospective parents," the report says.

"Fees of the order of \$25,000 have been quoted; some of it goes to the surrogate mother and the rest to the agency. This can be an exploitive practice, not dissimilar from prostitution, and it is one which can only degrade the process of childbirth."

Clinics specializing in in vitro fertilization techniques should be subject to licensing. This can be an exploitive practice, not dissimilar from prostitution, and it is one which can only degrade the process of childbirth."

The report advocates the setting up of a permanent advisory committee to monitor new scientific advances in human reproduction. *Human Procreation: Ethical Aspects of the New Techniques*. Oxford University Press, £3.95. Leading article, page 13

Majority for parent governors proposed

By Sarah Bayliss of The Times Educational Supplement

Significant changes in the way schools in England and Wales are governed, including an in-built majority for parents on governing bodies are outlined in a government Green Paper published yesterday.

Parental Influence at School aims to break the domination of local authority nominees on governing bodies; to define more clearly governors' powers and responsibilities; and to increase the parent's role in school life.

The Green Paper also seeks to give head teachers a "secure legal foundation" and govern a greater degree of independence in relation to local authority policies. It recommends that governors should meet at least four times a year, that they should produce an annual report and hold an annual meeting for parents. The governors would be responsible for the use of premises out of school hours and would be made aware of what is being spent on the school every year.

The discussion document argues that parents are not as involved as they would like to be and that schools' standards are the poorer for that.

"In the Government's view that changes now proposed will help local education authorities, teachers and parents to work together in the most fruitful and effective way in the common task of giving all children the best school education that the nation can afford."

The Green Paper emphasises that education authorities would continue to have the final say on many aspects of the character and the running of their schools.

Under the Green Paper, schools with more than 600 pupils would have 19 trained governors: 10 parents, 6 local authority nominees, two class teachers and a head teacher.



Mutual interest: The Princess of Wales and Mr Paul Hines, aged 20, studying one of his posters during her visit yesterday to the Albany community centre in Deptford, South-east London, of which she is president.

'Double life' of Dick Emery

Dick Emery was emotionally torn between the two women who are now fighting over the money he left behind, the High Court was told yesterday.

"He loved us both," his widow said. "He could not decide what he wanted most."

Miss Josephine Blake, aged 46, the comedian's fifth wife, was giving evidence on the second day of her fight for a bigger share of the £128,000 that is left of his fortune after his debts are paid. She said that for a time he would spend two weeks at a time with her at their home in St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, and two

weeks with his mistress, the former showgirl Fay Hillier, aged 35.

She said that living two lives left him depressed and even suicidal, and added that he once told her: "I wish to God both of you would get out of my life. I cannot stand it."

But she said: "The reason I stayed around was because I did not want this man to lose everything he had worked for."

He told both women different stories. He said he loved them both, promised to marry Miss Hillier but told his wife he would be coming back to her.

It is claimed by Miss Hillier that he wanted his wife to sell the house and divorce him, but Miss Blake told the court that he told her he could not envisage "in my wildest dreams losing you or losing the house".

Miss Hillier was left the bulk of his estate in his last will made in July 1982. She was bequeathed half the Weybridge house with the other half going to his wife.

Miss Blake said that officially she knew of none of his affairs. Unofficially she knew of two but suspected there were others. The hearing continues today.

Families get smaller and more live alone

By Nicholas Timmins

Families in England and Wales are becoming smaller, with more people living alone, more one-parent families and fewer married couples with dependent children, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says.

A report, based on the 1981 census, shows that the number of families has remained almost constant since 1971, at just over 13 million.

The number of one-parent families with dependent children has risen by three-quarters in a decade, up from 562,000 in 1971 to 912,000 in 1981. They now total 7 per cent of all families.

Married couples with dependent children have declined from 44 per cent of the total in 1971 to 41 per cent of 5.5 million, and in the past 20 years, the numbers of people living alone has more than doubled.

In 1961 there were 14.6 million households in England and Wales. By 1981 that had risen to 17.7 million an increase of 21 per cent when the population rose by only 7 per cent.

Two thirds of the increase came from a 118 per cent increase in the numbers living alone, from 1.76 million in 1961 to 3.84 million in 1981. Sixty-seven per cent of those living alone are women.

Greater London has the highest proportion of people living alone, 26 per cent, while Merseyside has the highest proportion of households with five or more, 1.4 per cent.

Household and Family Composition, England and Wales: Census 1981 (Stationery Office, £10).

Household size	1961	1971	1981
Percentages			
One person	12	18	22
Two persons	30	32	32
Three persons	23	19	17
Four persons	19	17	18
Five persons	9	8	7
Six or more persons	6	6	4

Building tax concession is refused

By Christopher Warman

The Government has rejected a request to exclude from value-added tax on building extensions and alterations all work carried out under contracts entered into on or before Budget Day last March.

In answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Christopher Hawkins, Conservative MP for High Peak, Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury, also rejected a plea to delay introducing VAT until December 31 on buildings acquired on or before March 13.

As a result of opposition to the measures the Government has decided to exclude listed buildings, ancient monuments and listed churches from VAT, which comes into effect on June 1.

The British Property Federation has advised its members that if payment is made to a builder by May 31 VAT can be avoided on alterations.

Appeal fails

An appeal by Brian Harris, aged 47, an opium addict from Blackpool who was struck off the Opiumist's Register in December after being convicted of drugs and sex offences, was dismissed by the Privy Council yesterday.

BL sales suffer from Ford price-cutting

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Austin Rover is an early casualty in the price war for new car sales triggered by Ford's return to heavy discounting at the beginning of this month.

In the first 20 days of May, Austin Rover's sales fell from 21 per cent of the market last month to less than 14 per cent.

The market share of the Metro, the biggest selling car in Britain for the past two months, fell from 8.7 per cent to 4.8 per cent. The Vauxhall Cavalier now leads, followed by Ford's Escort, Fiesta and Sierra, all with much improved sales.

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford of Britain, responded to pressure from his dealers on May 4 and returned to the price war he quit eight months ago.

The Archers' royal hint

Princess Margaret may appear in *The Archers*, BBC Radio's popular soap opera. Speculation rose last night that she will visit Arbridge to boost the centenary appeal of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which she is president.

On Tuesday the appeal committee chairman, the Duke of Westminster, joined the cast for a story promoting the appeal.

Mirren wins top award at Cannes

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

Helen Mirren won the Cannes Film Festival best actress award last night: the first British performer to be so honoured for 12 years.

Miss Mirren, aged 37, won it for her role as a Northern Ireland Roman Catholic, in *Cal*, a love story set against the province's troubles, which will be released in London in the autumn.

The prize is Miss Mirren's first in her 16-year film career, although she won a number of theatre awards.

She was surprised by the Cannes decision. "I was terribly unhappy making *Cal*," she said yesterday. "I felt more insecure on that film than on any other in my life. It was a really difficult part because it was so very uncharacteristic of me."



Festival first: Helen Mirren and John Lynch in *Cal*

BR keeps its 'Great British Breakfast'

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Britain's most popular meal on wheels, the "Great British Breakfast", has survived a radical reappraisal of railway catering services.

Bacon, egg, sausage, tomato, mushrooms, fried bread and sanitised potatoes will continue to be grilled and fried in the traditional way and served on a silver salver while the rest of British Rail's hot meals go "modular" over the next five years.

Food for lunch and dinner will be prepared "ashore", chilled and stored, then heated

division had to subsidize train catering by about £5m last year; but market research showed it was essential to keep the passengers.

In an effort to cut costs a kind of "Euro-breakfast" of cold ham and cheese was considered briefly. "It went down like a lead balloon," Travellers-Fare said.

So the silver salver survives - at a price. Its present cost to the traveller, even after that £5m subsidy, is £7.30.

Travellers-Fare is unconcerned: "It still sells extremely well at that price."

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PARLIAMENT May 23 1984

Night and day sitting on Bill to abolish elections

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

After an all-night, all-day sitting which resulted in the emergency debate on British Leyland plant closures being delayed until today (Thursday), the Government eventually got the third reading of its Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill which paves the way for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils.

The Bill suspends the elections next year to all seven councils and provides for interim councils comprising members nominated by borough and district councils in the areas of the GLC and the other authorities.

When the committee stage was completed, the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill), after hearing submissions from Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, and other Labour MPs that the Bill was hybrid, ruled that it was not. He said he had considered the issue with great care.

The loss of Wednesday's sitting led to angry reactions from Scottish and Yorkshire Labour MPs. Blame was directed at Liberal and Social Democratic MPs who after the Bill of Labour MPs had departed in the middle of the night, kept the debates on amendments and clauses going, forcing division after division.

Mr Simon Hughes (Barnet and Hendon), who spoke for just over 100 minutes from the Opposition front bench, said he and Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal chief whip, said the Labour MP had abandoned its opposition to the Bill during the night.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said some Liberal behaviour during the night had been outrageous.

After Labour representations, the Speaker ruled that the emergency debate on the Leyland closures would be first business tomorrow (Thursday) and Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, said that this would be followed by a debate on an Opposition motion on cruise missiles.

When the committee stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill resumed on Tuesday afternoon, the first Labour amendment considered - designed to limit the scope of transfer of existing council functions to directly elected bodies - was rejected in the evening by 295 votes to 173 - Government majority, 122.

At 10pm the Alliance MPs forced a division on the usual motion to continue proceedings and the bill was carried by 306 votes to 20 - Government majority, 286.

During discussion of a requirement - in Clause 7 on the Bill - on the GLC and metropolitan county councils to provide information relating to their abolition, Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) said that as GLC/councillor he would be everything he could do to frustrate what the Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, was doing.

I will (he said) encourage the GLC staffs association and Nalpo to put a ban on the provision of information to the Secretary of State. I think this law is bad law. The requirements being made of individuals infringe civil and human rights.

Whoever was sent from the Department of the Environment offices in Marsham Street should be told: "Up yours, you are not going to get information from us."

Mr Banks was speaking to amendments designed to remove a duty laid on officers in the GLC and metropolitan county councils to provide information to the Secretary of State or authorities to which functions were being transferred.

The amendment was rejected by majority of 131 and 134 and after further debate the clause dealing with the provision of information was carried by 290 votes to 154 - Government majority, 136.

Mr William Widdows, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said he did not pretend it would be a pleasant state of affairs for the council officers concerned. But if there was to be any change in the demands of the employer and those of the Government or a lower tier authority, such a situation would be the creation of the employing authority and no one else.

The statutory duty (he said) to provide information is imposed by Parliament; no one, not even the most vociferous authority, has the right to defy Parliament's wishes.

From the backbenches we have had the breathing of threats and rattling of sabres. Who can blame the Government for trying to equip itself with the minimum powers to provide the information necessary to enable the will of this Parliament to be carried out?

Clause 8 of the Bill relieves the

Secretary of State of the duty to consider amendments to the Greater London Development Plan to a metropolitan county structure plan and also prevents the Local Government Boundary Commission from reviewing electoral arrangements in Greater London and in the metropolitan counties.

An Opposition attempt to delete the provision on plans was rejected.



Banks: Many councillors will not serve

by 268 votes to 135 - Government majority 133. The division was held at 2.13am and it was the last of the night in which Labour MPs voted in any large number.

Further all divisions during the night were forced by Alliance MPs. The Labour Opposition sought to withdraw an amendment after an assurance that the government would look again at the proposal to postpone the work of the Local Government Boundary Commission.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said the Government had decided to postpone the commission's work as it related to councils which were to be abolished but if the Opposition withdrew its amendment the matter took to consider the matter carefully.

However at 3.44am the Alliance MPs forced a division and the bill was carried by 306 votes to 20 - Government majority, 286.

Further divisions followed with an attempt to adjourn the committee stage during consideration of Clause 13, which deals with borough and district council functions to be transferred to the GLC/Metropolitan county councils accounts and to bring a court action. It also required the GLC and the MCCs to consult the borough and district councils before determining their 1985-86 expenditure and the means of financing it.

It also required the GLC and the metropolitan county councils to consult the borough and district councils before determining their 1985-86 expenditure and the means of financing it.

The Government majorities were of 163, 152, 144 and Clause 9 was carried by 306 votes to 20 - Government majority, 286.

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would be more possible to have a more accurate reflection of the parties represented at local government level if there was a larger number of people to divide the seats between.

Alliance MPs had opposed the Bill all through the night and would go on opposing it because it was so flawed and unconstitutional. The official Opposition had abandoned their duty of opposing the Bill and departed although there was a small group of Labour MPs who had tried to keep the flag flying. Sadly their leaders did not follow them.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Warrington, Lab), a member of the standing committee considering details of the Finance Bill which was also sitting, said Labour MPs on that committee had spent the last 20 hours arguing the case for industrial democracy and during those 20 hours not one word had been spoken from the two seats allocated to the Alliance on such a highly important matter.

That was because the Liberal Party had concentrated on a public relations stunt on the floor of the Commons.

Mr Hughes said they were seeking to amend the Bill because there would then be more members to share the tasks and do the job more effectively. It would provide a council in which there would be a possibility of divergent views. There would be a change of political control without a vote being cast.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said he found it difficult to understand why the Alliance was being so unkind to the Government. The easiest thing would have been to say that the largest party on a council took all the seats.

But the Government had not done that. The Government had made clear that the nominees would be required to reflect as closely as possible the party balance on each council. The Bill said appointments should be made in a way "to ensure that the balance of parties for the time being prevailing in that council is reflected in the persons who are for the time being members of the GLC."

Parties who benefited would be those who found it difficult to come first in elections. The Alliance were easily the most disadvantaged of the three parties from the Government's decision to allow minority representation on the transitional bodies.

Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North, Lab) said it was a conspiracy between the SDP-Liberal Alliance and the Government to destroy the right of the people of London to elect their councillors.

This episode had been a well-orchestrated publicity stunt, Mr Hughes wanted to change the numbers representing each borough but not the principle behind it. The Alliance was merely using this as an

opportunity to grab some public positions for itself, while also grabbing some cheap publicity.

In all his discussions with constituents concerned with the campaign against this legislation nobody had said that the thing that concerned them most was the number of representatives. They wanted the right to elect those representatives. That was the fundamental point.

They should not be looking at the numbers in each borough. They should be presenting the strongest possible opposition to the legislation rather than merely rejigging some figures.

Millions of people were extremely angry to find their elections were being snatched from them and that these people elected for something else were to be brought in to supervise the butchery of their services.

Shortly after 1.30 pm on his feet upon the Alliance amendment, Mr Tom Dwyer (Llanelli, Lab) intervened on a point of order to ask for guidance on the timing of the emergency debate on Bathgate.

He said: "An important meeting is taking place between the management of British Leyland and not only the shop stewards but the

official trade unions under the chairmanship of Mr Gerry Russell. Can we have any guidance as to the likely timing of the emergency debate which affects a great many people?"

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lib), the Liberal whip, said he hoped the committee chairman, Mr Paul Dean, could say that of course the House could proceed with the emergency debate this afternoon if MPs wished to terminate the committee proceedings in time for that.

Mr Hughes (he said) sat down some two hours ago in order to ensure that was possible.

If MPs desire it, the procedures of the House are such that if we were to continue past 2.30 pm we would necessarily proceed first to discussion of the situation at Bathgate, about which MPs are rightly concerned.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab) said it is in order for what is clearly an alliance between Liberals and Conservatives to prevent discussion of what is to my constituents a crucial issue, and that is the loss of their jobs at British Leyland?

Mr Dean: The House is in committee. Proceedings before the committee are in order. It is not possible for me as chairman of the committee to anticipate what may happen in an emergency committee proceedings are completed. I am afraid I cannot help me further than that.

It is a matter for the committee to decide whether it continues its proceedings or whether it adjourns. It is not a matter for me.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Swansea West, Lab), said he was disappointed that the consequence of the anarchy that has been this morning is that almost inevitably the emergency debate which the Speaker said we should have today would be lost.

The other possibility is that legislation which all MPs on this side of the House purport to oppose could now end up being passed on the basis of a day earlier than it might have been. This would be the result of the foolishness of the Liberal Party.

As points of order continued, Mr Richard Ainsworth (Newark, C) said there had been long speeches from the Labour benches until 4 am at which point Labour MPs disappeared. Thereafter Mr Hughes had spoken for 10 minutes.

It was clear, either the Labour Party or the Liberal Party now to suggest that we, having sat through for 12 hours and more, should be deprived of seeing this thing through.

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) as the Speaker ruled that an emergency debate on the issue of BL is even more important than a debate on cruise missiles, at what point would it be in order, if the committee does not make progress, to invite the Speaker to give us his opinion on this dead-end delay.

Mr Dean: I cannot help him on that. At the moment the House is in committee.

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The Liberal Party had adopted these tactics without realizing it was shooting itself in the foot.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said he hoped the motion would be rejected. They had made a lot of progress in a long sitting and he thought there was a feeling in the House that the business should be disposed of.

The Liberal Party would have to defend itself. Some of its behaviour during the course of the night had been outrageous. It was astonishing to see Mr Hughes addressing the House from the Opposition dispatch box.

Labour MPs had also kept the proceedings going, including Mr Tony Banks, and Mr David Nellist and Mr William Michie. It lay ill in the mouths of Opposition parties to try to end the proceedings on the Bill.

He realized there was great interest and concern about the emergency debate on the Leyland closures but he had the assurance of Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, that the debate would still be held.

Mr Dean: The House is in committee. Proceedings before the committee are in order. It is not possible for me as chairman of the committee to anticipate what may happen in an emergency committee proceedings are completed. I am afraid I cannot help me further than that.

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Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, said it looked as though Wednesday's business would be held, presumably tomorrow (Thursday). That debate would not be lost as a result of proceedings on the Bill continuing.

Mr Beith said there was no question that the emergency debate would be held. If Mr Straw tempted him to disclose what Labour MPs from London constituencies said about the GLC (Money) Bill he would be very unwise. (Loud interruptions and sustained Conservative shouts of "More".)

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry (Berkhamstead, Lab) said he was for the committee to decide how long it sat. It was not in his power, as chairman, to anticipate what would happen when the House eventually resumed. The Leader of the House was in a much better position to help.

Mr Dean said it was not satisfactory merely to say that there would be a resumption of tomorrow's business. It would be helpful if the Leader of the House would make it clear that he intended to honour the commitment to include the emergency debate in the rearranged business.

Mr Biffen said it would be necessary to have the most monumental misconception of reality to suppose that the matter to which Mr Dean referred would not be debated.

Labour MPs continued to press Mr Biffen for a statement on when the emergency debate on the closure

of BL's truck and bus manufacturing plants would go ahead.

Mr Biffen: I cannot anticipate my full statement which I will make later.

I say to all those who are anxious about the emergency debate that they will not be disappointed.

Mr Treasury then resumed discussion on the amendment dealing with the number of members who would sit on the interim authority which would replace the GLC.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) said the only way to improve the Bill would be to set fire to it. The amendments would not help to make the measure acceptable. There was an attempt by the Liberal-SDP Alliance to try to get a few extra seats on this undemocratic body by the back door.

There was a fairly good chance that many Labour borough councillors would refuse to serve on the interim council.

Whatever Tory MPs might think of Mr Livingstone's politics he was grossly underpaid for his talents. Perhaps there should be a vote to provide a large sum so that Mr Livingstone could continue to represent the people of London and members of the GLC in his fine way.

Mr Straw said that he hoped the Liberal Party had learnt a lesson by their stupid antics because far from delaying the Bill, they were bringing forward its approval by one day.

He hoped that up and down the country people would understand that the Liberals were not serious about politics, about addressing themselves to the issues, or about Bathgate and Jaguar Cars.

They should learn the lesson that they had sometimes to think of the consequences of their actions.

Mr Hughes said that if they had to accept the Bill, it would be better altered than not. The Liberals had continued to oppose every clause irrespective of whether other MPs had joined them, stayed with them or supported them.

The Bill was unconstitutional, anti-democratic and unacceptable to those who believed in elected local government.

The amendment was rejected by 381 votes to 12 - Government majority, 369.

A Labour amendment to increase the number of representatives from the districts to the metropolitan county councils was rejected by 143 votes to 154 - Government majority, 89. Schedule One was carried by 239 votes to 159 - Government majority, 80.

Schedules two and three were agreed to, and the committee stage was concluded.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, unsuccessfully sought to persuade the Speaker that the Bill was hybrid and should be referred to the Examiners, a procedure which would have delayed its progress.

Dr Cunningham said the issue of hybridity related to the omission from the Bill of arrangements for the representation of electors who resided in the City of London. They would be effectively disenfranchised under the interim arrangements.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) ruled that the Bill was not prima facie hybrid. He said he had looked most carefully into the possibility of hybridity.

The City of London has always been a separate chartered corporation of great antiquity with its own distinct constitution.

The Bill did not purport to alter rights to the electors. It gave certain rights to a class of local authorities, namely the London boroughs in London and the metropolitan district councils outside London.

Further points of order followed in reply to which the Speaker held a hybrid Bill.

Mr William Widdows, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, moving the third reading of the Bill, said the Government's policy had been endorsed at the General Election and nothing since then had reduced its determination to give the electors what they had clearly voted for.

They want less government, (he said) and not more government. There was no question of the Secretary of State having powers, as had been asserted, to cancel elections anywhere for any reason.

Neither was it true to say that the Government was presenting the Bill to the House as a last resort. The Bill was a last resort, known. They remained broadly as stated in the White Paper Streamlining the Cities.

It would be absurd to allow the elections to go ahead for the ramp council in the final period. It was a sensible course to appoint to the transitional council elected members of a lower tier authority. The Bill did meet the criteria of being fair and sensible.

Dr Cunningham said the Bill might more properly be described as the transfer of political control Bill because at least in London that would be the outcome.

Members of the Liberal

Campaign for Europe: 4

Storm clouds over the hillsides



Pretty bikini-clad farmers' wives bathing in milk in the centre of Carmarthen town may provide light relief to shoppers but they fail to raise a smile in the Welsh Office or the Conservative Central Office for Wales headquarters in Cardiff.

For those recent scenes so reminiscent of continental farmers ploughing food back into the land serve as a warning that the powerful agricultural lobby in the principality is in a volatile mood.

Two of the four European Parliament constituencies in Wales, Mid and West Wales, are predominantly agricultural. Even in the others, South East and South Wales, vast areas are given over to farming.

The warning signs were flashed to the Government last week when Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, was told by Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, "Help farmers, milk producers in particular, to overcome the problems which sudden and harsh decisions taken in Europe with your approval have brought".

With those storm clouds gathering over the Brecon Beacons it is just as well for the

In the fourth and final article on the parties' prospects for next month's European elections, TIM JONES looks at the four Welsh constituencies, where dairy farmers, in particular, are angry about the EEC's common agricultural policy.

Conservatives that three of their candidates have farming backgrounds. Even the South Wales aspirant is studying land use.

With its unerring feel for publicity, Plaid Cymru has sensed the mood of the farmers, a group which it believes votes more than any other in its own self interest. It has already coined a phrase, "The rich barley barons of England", to create the impression that once again Wales is suffering while perfidious Albion prospers.

The party, which has dropped its opposition to British membership, is campaigning for special protection for medium and small farms and wooing the industrial vote in the south by calling for much greater levels of subsidies for the coal industry.

Ultimately Plaid Cymru believes the "blind centralism" of the EEC can be broken only if Wales has its own representative on the Council of Ministers to fight for a much greater proportion of the regional funds than the 4 per cent it now receives.

In spite of its enthusiasm, the party will not return a member to Europe and its greatest

impact could be the degree to which it influences tactical voting during the election. In North Wales Mr Tom Ellis, the former Labour MP who is now president of the Social Democratic Party in Wales, believes the 14 per cent vote Plaid Cymru received in the general election could be undermined to yield the 6.2 per cent swing from the Tories necessary for victory.

The Alliance is projecting itself as the only party truly committed to the European ideal, while campaigning for reforms within it.

For Wales, it argues, membership has been beneficial, ranging from European Investment Bank loans for the Dinorwic Power Station to grants from the Coal and Steel Community for areas such as Deeside, Cardiff, and Ebbw Vale.

In nine years of membership, the Alliance points out, Wales has received many benefits, not least the £220m secured from the Regional Development Fund.

In spite of its lukewarm attitude towards the Market, the Labour Party holds three of the

four seats. The record suggests that in the past its MEPs regard a seat in Strasbourg as a stepping stone to Westminster.

If anyone is to benefit from the farmers' mood it is unlikely to be Labour, for it believes that social justice demands more spending on the regional and social funds and less on agriculture.

Mr David Morris, its candidate for Mid and West Wales, said that there was a distinct advantage in people voting for him as an anti-marketeer as it served as a signal that they wanted a change. He believes that if the market's steel proposals are not in the interests of Wales then Britain should break the rules.

The election in Wales has failed to tempt any fringe candidate anxious to lose his £600 deposit and Marilyn Smith, campaigning on an ecology ticket in Mid and West Wales, is the only person not allied to one of the big parties.

The greatest challenge facing all the parties in the principality is to excite public interest in the campaign. A stranger in the land could travel the 200 miles from Holyhead to Cardiff without being aware there is an election being fought. Unless, of course, he happened to be in Carmarthen when the bath tubs were being towed by tractors.

Concluded

Consumer group demands cheaper food

By David Cross

Members of the European Parliament must be more in touch with consumers and less with rich, vocal producers, a leading British consumer organization said yesterday.

Launching its "Whole Europe" manifesto for the European elections, the Consumers in the European Community Group (CECG), which represents British consumer organizations on EEC affairs, said the Community had only itself to blame if many people associated it with "red tape, high food prices and better mountains". That would change "only when the Community can be seen to be doing something for the ordinary consumer", the manifesto said.

Mr Stephen Crampton, secretary of CECG, said at a press conference in London yesterday that some people apparently believed that the community's farm policy had been "reformed". But in fact agricultural ministers had increased farm spending, not cut it.

"The price of beef has



Mr Crampton: "Farm spending going up".

already risen and the prices of milk, butter, bread, eggs, poultry, pork and many manufactured foods could well rise too", he said.

"It has been suggested that the milk surplus and butter

mountain will disappear with the introduction of milk quotas. What has actually been agreed is that the EEC will pay for milk production of around 100 million tonnes, when consumption is only about 88 million tonnes: so we have a guaranteed dairy surplus every year."

Mr Crampton did not blame the farmers. "Our criticism is of the Community for fixing artificially high support prices in the first place and for misleading farmers". The advice given as recently as last year to "produce, produce, produce" was irresponsible. "No one in this election can therefore possibly claim that the common agricultural policy is being reformed for Britain's consumers. The CAP needs less regulation, less intervention, less protectionism and lower prices", he added.

The manifesto contains a series of proposals to make the EEC consumer-oriented. They include:

● A sustained freeze on all farm support prices for surplus products such as milk, beef, cereals, sugar and wine, to

increase consumption and cut surpluses.

● Fewer and lower taxes on imports from countries outside the EEC.

● Action to compensate consumers for injuries caused by defective products.

● Action against the artificially high price of cars sold in Britain. The manifesto points out that British consumers pay considerably more for the same model than motorists in other EEC countries.

● More competition and lower fares in European air transport.

● Simpler and less bureaucratic procedures for Community citizens travelling in other EEC countries to get emergency medical help.

● The introduction of lead-free petrol.

The 16-page document concludes: "The CECG looks forward to the emergence of a community to which Europe's consumers can feel they belong. The new European Parliament can help to bring about that community or keep it a cosy club for producers. Which will it be?"

Banking's biggest rescue

Week that saved Continental



CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION

231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60697

How the US Federal Government and the biggest American banks decided to bail out the continental Illinois bank, as reported by The New York Times.

At dawn last Thursday William M Isaac was roused from his hotel bed by a telephone call. After a roller-coaster week of desperate rescue effort, the fate of Continental Illinois bank was still hanging in the balance. At 4am the lawyers were at loggerheads.

"I heard the thing was breaking apart," said Mr Isaac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He rejoined his lawyers and the bankers' lawyers, who were wrangling over the final terms of the largest bailout effort in banking history, the rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co.

The negotiations early that morning proved the final stretch of a week-long race to save Continental and thereby sustain confidence in the US banking system.

The week had begun with wire service reports warning of Continental's imminent demise. The rumours, untrue at the time, came within a hair of becoming self-fulfilling, as Continental's bank regulators struggled with the near-impossibility of restoring lost confidence. It was ended only by the Federal Reserve System's pledging its limitless credit behind the beleaguered bank.

Continental, the eighth-biggest bank in the United States, was finding it next to impossible to hold or replace deposits from large companies and financial institutions at home, in Europe and in Asia.

Although such deposits typically come in tens and hundreds of millions of dollars, they are insured by the government only up to \$100,000 (£71,000) for each account. Fearing that the bank might fail, some large depositors took flight. Meanwhile, to lure new deposits, Continental had to pay very high interest rates.

By the time it was over, government regulators and the US's biggest bankers, moving swiftly, had put together a rescue plan that they - people who normally shun hyperbole - call "historic" and "unprecedented".

The Federal Government had shown just how far it would go to protect the banking system's integrity. The account that follows is based on interviews with bankers, government regulators and other people familiar with details of Continental's crisis.

The morning of Monday, May 7, was hardly any different

at Continental from the beginning of any other week.

But on the bank's fifth floor, where the treasury and bond departments are situated, David J Taylor, Continental's chairman, was pondering what looked like a vote of no confidence in his stewardship by a handful of foreign banks.

Banks in West Germany, Switzerland, The Netherlands and Japan had become nervous about reports that more commercial loans had gone bad at Continental on top of the \$2.3 billion in problem loans reported at the end of this year's first quarter. Some pulled out funds; others demanded higher rates.

A week-long race to preserve Continental and confidence in the US banking system

On Tuesday, Reuters news agency asked Continental to comment on rumours that it was headed for bankruptcy. Normally the bank would not comment on such rumours. However, deciding that this rumour should be attacked vigorously to reassure the foreign depositors, Mr Taylor had the bank's treasurer denounce the reports as "totally preposterous."

His words had hardly been uttered when the Commodity News Service moved a story that said a Japanese bank was interested in buying Continental.

Money from Japanese banks had already started to flee at an alarming rate. And the pattern of the withdrawals promised that there would be more.

When Mr Taylor left his suburban home by limousine at 6 am Thursday, he expected to face a day of returning to normal. He was wrong. European banks were now bailing out as fast as the Japanese.

Mr Taylor began rousing Washington. On Thursday, he read C. T. Conover, the comptroller of the currency, a

Japanese wire-service account of the comptroller's purported talks to the Japanese.

Mr Conover began his own attack on the rumours. Normally regulators do not comment publicly on rumours or individual banks they supervise.

"Last Friday", said Mr Isaac of the FDIC, "I got a call from Todd Conover asking if I could join him in Volcker's (Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman) office to discuss the situation at Continental."

"We had a contingency plan for this kind of circumstance and decided it ought to be implemented if the situation continued to deteriorate."

By Friday, May 11, a surface calm had returned. The price of the stock rebounded. But deposits continued to leave Continental.

Before the books were closed that night, the bank had borrowed \$3.6 billion from the Federal Reserve, convincing top management that help would be needed from the banking world.

Mr Taylor appealed to Lewis T. Preston, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York, for help, about the time that the Japanese merger rumor reached Mr Conover. Through the following weekend and mostly by telephone, Mr Preston, Mr Taylor and the heads of 15 other banks negotiated an ambitious \$4.5 billion loan for Continental.

The \$4.5 billion loan was announced, but the run persisted, even accelerated.

Early Tuesday morning Mr Volcker began making calls. He reached Mr Isaac at home at 7.30. "The situation is continuing to deteriorate," Mr Volcker said. "When can you come in?"

"We decided on Tuesday we would meet with the banks on Wednesday," said Mr Conover. When that meeting broke up Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, began making calls. He requested an 11.30 meeting in his office with his deputy secretary, R. T. McNamara, along with Messrs. Volcker, Isaac and Conover.

Mr Isaac and Mr Conover

joined the secretary for lunch in his private dining room. The decision was made then to ask the large commercial banks to contribute a share of the \$2 billion capital infusion that Mr Isaac had settled upon.

The critical meeting at Morgan began the next morning with Mr Preston in charge. It had an informal quality. Nearly every major participant in the banking system took a seat at the Morgan conference table, although no representative of Continental was present.

"Volcker began the meeting by outlining the nature of the problem in general terms," said one of those present. "He said he felt it was important that the banks act quickly and decisively to demonstrate to the world at large that we had the ability to cope with a major problem."

Mr Conover then went over details of Continental's difficulties and the condition of the marketplace. Mr Isaac followed, laying out the FDIC's plan to invest \$2 billion in subordinated notes in Continental with the banks then taking \$500 million to the total. This and the corporation's assurance of protection for deposits exceeding \$100,000 was to be the principal, and most important, departure from the safety net operation that had already failed.

Just before lunch, Mr Isaac got a reading on the progress of the talks.

Still there were differences over details in the FDIC's plan, over the amounts of money involved there and over the new loan of \$5.3 billion that the banks eventually settled upon, bringing the rescue total to \$7.3 billion. The Morgan meeting

European banks were now bailing out as fast as the Japanese

ended at 6.30, with everyone in accord on the outline of the plan.

For others that day, the lawyers and the regulators, there remained more difficult work.

At 4am Thursday Mr Isaac received a call in his hotel room.

The banks' lawyers, it turned out, had doubts about the way the \$2 billion capital infusion for Continental would be handled.

The discussions were still stymied at 7am.

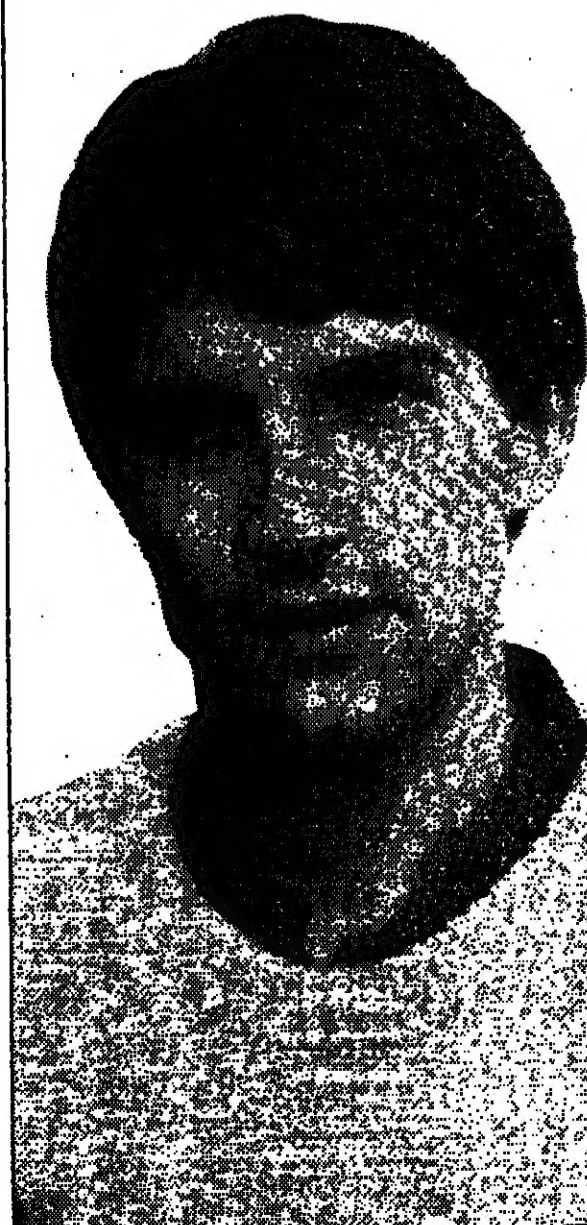
The bankers and lawyers sat down and negotiated, finally resolving the \$2 billion issue

Try and unravel this love story at 9.30 tonight.

He's trying to get to Evan through Natasha.

She's trying to get Stephen without Evan's help.

He's trying to get Stephen and Natasha together without getting involved himself.



5.00 Countdown. The popular panel game which tests your dexterity with words and numbers.

5.30 Everybody Here.

6.00 What a Picture!

6.30 Good Food Show. This month's focus on food, from freezer tips to Danish open sandwiches.

7.00 Channel 4 News. Including a report on the first year of the new system for treating young offenders.

8.00 Pushing the Limits. Breathtaking photography of one of the world's greatest windsurfers in action in Hawaii.

8.30 American Caesar. The first in a ten part film biography of the most controversial general America has produced, Douglas MacArthur.

9.00 Soap.

9.30 Film on Four: Sharma & Beyond. The latest in David Puttnam's acclaimed 'First Love' series, a gently ironic love story about an aspiring science fiction writer. Desperate to get his novel published, Stephen starts cultivating the daughter of his favourite author, Evan Gorley-Peters. Evan, though, has his own plans for the both of them.

11.05 Lifers. A remarkable series about convicts serving life sentences.

11.35 Ian Breakwell's Continuous Diary.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

4

EEC must strike bargain with Britain to force through its budget

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

For the first time, the European Commission is budgeting to spend more money than it knows it can raise. It announced plans yesterday to pay out about £1.150m next year over the legal ceiling on Community revenue.

It took this expensive decision on the assumption that before the end of this year the long and bitter argument will end over Britain's contribution to the budget. That would leave the way open for extra money to be available from October next year.

Presenting the £16.862m budget - the largest ever - Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Commissioner responsible, told the European Parliament that he would have to seek a binding guarantee from member states that they would provide all the necessary money if, for any reason, the ceiling could not be raised in time.

The Commission's plans to

spend more money next year came as the Parliament was considering the Commission's scheme to raise a loan to pay an estimated £1.400m overspend this year. Inauspiciously for the Commission the Parliament did not like the loan idea, which it considered could be illegal. Instead it wants member states to contribute the necessary money in advance payments. Like the Commission, the Parliament thinks it would be best to pay any outstanding debts this year with the anticipated extra cash from next year.

This idea threatens to run into a legal quagmire as sticky as the one surrounding the loan plan. Yet unless there is unanimous agreement among member states on a way to find the extra cash to meet the bills, the Commission is in danger of breaking the most binding commitment of all. This states that whatever happens the

books must balance at the end of the year.

Britain has made it plain it will not agree to raise the ceiling until it is satisfied with its budget deal, which means the Community has no easy way out of its financial crisis unless Mrs Thatcher can strike a bargain at the Fontainebleau summit next month. This fact led Madame Simone Veil, leader of the French anti-Socialist list for the European elections, to accuse Britain, she complained, of breaking the rules and not allowing the Community to progress.

However, she rejected any idea of further reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to reduce spending in this most expensive part of the budget. Despite CAP reforms agreed earlier this year the 1985 budget estimates will absorb 68.7 per cent of the total available, compared with 68.3 per cent this year. The growth rate has slowed but not stopped. More is asked for both the Regional and Social Funds, because, Mr Tugendhat said, it would not be right "to amputate the community's existing policies or to abort its new ones".

So the Commission would like to increase spending in these non-agricultural areas by 1.75 per cent. And this extra spending - on areas of particular interest to Britain - will take the budget into the red.

Mrs Thatcher thus has been offered a further carrot to prevent her using the stick of bankruptcy in the budget argument to beat the other member states into submission.

EEC EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

	1984 Approved	1984 Current estimate	1985 Planned
Agric spending	16,500	18,931	19,315
Other spending	6,556	6,556	7,715
UK and West G rebates	1,202	1,202	-
Reimbursements (1)	1,104	1,049	1,074
Total expenditure	25,362	27,738	28,104
Total income	25,405	24,555	25,191
Overspend	+443	-550	-1,913

(1) Money repaid to member states to cover administration costs.
(2) Hoped for margin of income over expenditure amounts quoted in European currency units. For 1984 one ECU is worth 81p; for 1985 one ECU is 57p.

25 on trial after anti-Arab attack

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Twenty-five suspected members of a Jewish terrorist organization were indicted yesterday in Jerusalem in connection with a series of anti-Arab atrocities in the occupied West Bank during the past four years.

Six were charged with murder in connection with the sub-machine-gun and grenade attack on July 26 last year on the campus of the Islamic college in Hebron as a reprisal for the stabbing of a Yeshiva student in the Hebron marketplace. Three Arabs were killed and 33 injured in the attack. The accused are liable to life imprisonment.

A ban on publication of the prisoners' names was extended by the District Court of Jerusalem at the request of the accused who said through their lawyers that they feared Arab reprisals against their families. The prisoners are residents of the West Bank and the Golan Heights.

Yesterday's hearing was in camera but a prisoner told an Army radio reporter the accused had all made full confessions because these secret services had "loads of information". "We could have denied some of the charges," he said. "But it would not have been respectable. It's a matter of principle."

The prisoners are expected to use the trial as a political platform to claim the government had driven them to action because its own leniency towards Arab rioters had endangered their families. Organizations of settlers in the West Bank and the Golan Heights said they would help finance the defence although they disapproved of the alleged actions.

The prisoners were rounded up during the past month after the secret services thwarted a plot in April to booby trap five Arab buses in Jerusalem. Twelve of the suspects were charged with attempted murder or lesser counts in relation to these incidents.

Lebanon to vent anger at Israel on UN council

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanon's Cabinet agreed yesterday to notify members of the United Nations Security Council of its displeasure over actions of the Israeli occupation force in South Lebanon.

Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, said in a nationwide broadcast: "I will summon the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council and will confer with all humanitarian institutions to draw their attention to the inhuman and unnatural practices in southern Lebanon."

Mr Karami charged that the 15,000-man Israeli force was "violating all UN charters by terrorizing women and children and staging summary arrests."

In the latest confrontation with civilians, Israeli security and military forces arrested 18 people on Tuesday in the village of Bazouriyeh east of Tyre.

The Ann Chapman case Cause of journalist's death challenged

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Richard Cottrell, the British MEP assigned by the European Parliament to investigate the murder of Ann Chapman, a London freelance journalist, in Greece in 1971, believes that she died during interrogation by agents of the Greek military junta then in power.

In a 13-page report submitted to the European Parliament this week, Mr Cottrell said he was convinced that Nicos Moundis, the self-confessed voyeur later sent to prison for life for attempted rape and manslaughter, had simply been a "convenient scapegoat" framed by the junta to avoid embarrassment.

The current investigation was initiated by a petition by Mr Edward Chapman, of Putney, the victim's father, who had for long doubted the Greek findings.

Mr Cottrell, who visited Greece twice in the last seven months to make his inquiries, is urging the European Parliament to approve a motion accepting that "the man convicted of the murder was not the true perpetrator of that crime" and to acknowledge that "therefore, the true perpetrators of the crime should be revealed." This would impose a moral obligation on the Greek Government to reopen the case.

Nicos Moundis, now aged 46, had his appeals for retrial rejected by the Greek Supreme Court, but the Government, feeling that public opinion remained unconvinced of his guilt, recommended a presidential pardon. He was released on parole last November.



Ann Chapman: Contradictions

The key figure in what Mr Cottrell calls "the web of distortions spun by the police," is Dr Demetrios Kapsaskis, the forensic expert who examined the body. He had made three vital observations:

First, that the injuries on the body were consistent with a severe beating before death.

Secondly, blood marks showed the body had been moved six or seven hours after death.

Thirdly, the autopsy showed that a small meal had been ingested two hours before death. This did not fit in with the official version that she had been killed at the bus on her way to dinner, after first accepting, then resisting Moundis's advances.

Mr Cottrell, in his report, accepts that Ann Chapman, although officially on a trip organized by a travel agent, had come to Athens hot on the trail of some political story.



Overshadowed smiles: A picture of President Mubarak dominates and election rally near Cairo as Mr El Fadl El-Sayid, left, the Egyptian Prime Minister, laughs with candidates.

Duarte wins over Congress opponents of aid package

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President-elect Duarte of El Salvador ended a triumphant three-day visit to Washington yesterday. Congress now seems certain to let him have the \$62m (£44m) in emergency military aid requested by President Reagan.

It was a remarkable personal performance in which he won over even some of the most determined opponents of the aid package. Judging by the mood on Capitol Hill yesterday, he will get the money without strings in an imminent House of Representatives vote. Mr Thomas "Tip" O'Neill, the

House Speaker, seemed almost incredulous. "I think he has sold enough people in the House. I think the votes are there overwhelmingly, despite my opposition."

Sen. Duarte, who has personal experience of torture and imprisonment under right-wing rulers in El Salvador, seems to have persuaded Capitol Hill that he can be trusted to move decisively against human rights abuses and the activities of right-wing death squads.

The White House is delighted. For weeks President

Reagan has been lobbying the House for the aid, which the Senate has already approved. Mr Michael Barnes, a Democrat of Maryland and a frequent critic of military aid to El Salvador, said simply: "Duarte makes a powerful plea."

There is one serious technical problem. The emergency aid package is in the same Bill as a provision for \$21m in aid to rebels fighting the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, a provision staunchly opposed by House Democratic leaders. The problem is being discussed behind the scenes by Democrat and Republican House leaders.

President Reagan devoted his opening statement at his press conference on Tuesday to Central America, appealing to Congress to support the Bill.

The freedom fighters in Nicaragua have promised to lay down their arms and to participate in genuinely democratic elections if the Sandinistas will permit them, he said. "Our Congress faces some historic decisions this week. Those who struggle for freedom everywhere are watching to see whether America can still be counted upon to support its own ideals. The people of El Salvador are watching. The freedom fighters of Nicaragua are watching. Nicaragua's threatened neighbours are watching. And the enemies of freedom are watching as well."

He said security assistance was essential to help all those who must protect themselves against the expanding export of subversion by the Soviet bloc, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Sen. Duarte was put under strong pressure by senior Republicans to endorse American aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. He refused to do so, saying that it was an internal United States argument and that he could lose support at home if he took sides.

Democrat House leaders are now suggesting a compromise package to give a smaller amount of money to the rebels as a final payment.

CIA accused of cutting Nicaragua rebel supplies

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Thousands of Nicaraguan rebels are said to be stranded in the field, their lines of supply cut by the CIA, as Sandinistas carry out a determined anti-guerrilla offensive.

Officials of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), which fights in the south of Nicaragua from bases along the Costa Rican border, said the CIA decision is intended to force the organization to unite with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which campaigns in the north from bases in Honduras.

The issue has split the six-member Arde directorate, with the military chief, Señor Eden Pastora, opposing a merger and the political and financial chief, Señor Alfonso Robelo, favouring it.

The dispute surfaced when Señor Pastora's faction paid for newspaper advertisements complaining of pressure to enter "a hasty, irresponsible unity pushed by dark forces". In oblique references in the paper and direct statements in interviews, Señor Pastora's backers have said the United States is trying to force unity to prepare for a possible American invasion of Nicaragua.

An Arde director, Señor Donald Castillo, a Pastora backer, said: "It seems they (the Americans) are contemplating an invasion and from this very moment we condemned it." An advertisement signed by three directors, including Señor Pastora, said: "We reaffirm the anti-imperialist position of Arde."

The Pastora faction opposes unity because, it says, the Honduran-based group has not purged its leadership of former officers of Anastasio Somoza's National Guard.

Arde says no weapons, ammunition or clothing have been received from the CIA since mid-April. And 3,000 Sandinista troops are reported to be sweeping southern Nicaragua in the first serious anti-Arde campaign mounted by Managua.

I have made the world safer, says Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Three and a half years of Reaganism have made the world a safer place, not more dangerous as many of President Reagan's critics assert.

This was the theme through-out the President's answers to questions during his nationally televised White House press conference on Tuesday night, the twenty-fourth since he took office and one which focussed almost wholly on foreign policy issues.

The President said the perception that "I have an itchy finger and will blow up the world" had been created by the press. Having lived through four wars, no one wanted peace more than he did.

He sought to reassure Americans that the presence of increased numbers of Soviet nuclear submarines off the United States coast - as revealed by Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, last weekend - did not pose a particular threat to American security. "If I thought there was some reason to be concerned about them I would not be sleeping in this house tonight," he joked.

He also attempted to allay fears that American troops would be drawn into Central America and the Gulf. He pointed out that President-Elect José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador had said during his current visit to Washington that he would never request American troops to be sent to his country.

He also emphasized that "we have not volunteered to intervene, nor have we been asked (by moderate Arab leaders) to intervene" in the Gulf. Asked about the possibility that the US would become involved in a shooting war in the area, he replied: "I think very slight. I can't foresee that happening."

It was clear from the tone of many questions that there is considerable scepticism about the President's claim to have made the world a safer place. One questioner noted that the President had been saying for years that the present huge US

US rejects arms freeze

The US has swiftly rejected the call by six world leaders for a nuclear arms freeze and blamed the Soviet Union for lack of progress on arms control. The state department spokesman said that a comprehensive freeze for "all nuclear powers" would not enhance stability or reduce the risk of war. It would perpetuate "dangerous disparities" which had been created.

military build-up would result in productive arms talks with Moscow. "Yet both sets of nuclear weapons negotiations in Geneva had come to a halt."

The President replied rather lamely that he hoped the Soviet Union would resume arms talks after the US election in November.

He angrily denied his tough anti-Soviet stance was responsible for the present deterioration in relations between Washington and Moscow, which some critics say are at their lowest level since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

He also said the United States was not to blame for the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics.

Defending his arms build-up and his confrontational policy towards the Soviet Union, he maintained the "Russians have not taken another inch of territory since we've been here." He contrasted this with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979 when President Carter was in the White House.

Pretoria blocks Naude visit to Bonn

Johannesburg - Dr C F Beyers Naude, South Africa's most famous banned priest, has been refused permission to travel abroad to attend a church ceremony in West Germany on May 31.

Naude, 51, (Michael Hornsby) wrote in a letter to Dr Naude, Mr Louis "Le Grange", the Minister of Law and Order, reminding him that under his "banning order" he was restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district. "If you in any way feel burdened by your current restriction notices, I seriously request you to lay before the board of review any facts or circumstances which you believe would justify the withdrawal or easing of the restrictions."

In the past Dr Naude was declared through his lawyer that he would never apply for a review of his banning on the grounds that to do so would "lend credibility to a charade of justice."

White rule

Johannesburg: South Africa's constitution, passed by Parliament last August and endorsed three months later in a whites-only referendum, will come into force on September 3 of this year. The tricameral Parliament for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. Centre-piece of the new system, will be opened on September 18.

Indian conquers Everest

Katmandu (AFP) - Bachendri Pal, a 28-year-old university lecturer, became the first Indian woman to reach the summit of Everest, the Nepalese Tourism Ministry announced. Miss Pal, from Uttar Pradesh, became the fifth woman to reach the summit via the traditional South Col route.

Meanwhile, Matthew Temple Priestman, a British climber aged 25, suffered frostbite on his fingers and toes while descending from an abortive attempt to scale Mt Cho Oyu, in the Himalayas.

Bogotá bombers killed in blast

Bogotá (Reuters) - Two people were killed and 11 injured in bombings at the Honduran airlines Salsa and US and Chinese diplomatic premises, police said.

The first blast was at the Salsa offices where a group of six youths came in just before the explosion asking for the manager. The device apparently went off before they could plant it, and members of the group were among the dead and injured.

US counts cost of smoking

Washington (AP) - Cigarette smoking is the primary cause of chronic, obstructive lung disease, including bronchitis and emphysema, Mr Everett Koop, the United States Surgeon-General said in his newest report on smoking.

He blamed cigarette smoking for up to 90 per cent of the 60,000 deaths associated with obstructive lung disease in 1983. By comparison, 170,000 heart disease deaths and 130,000 cancer deaths are attributable to smoking.

Weizsäcker in

Her Richard von Weizsäcker, aged 64, a former Mayor of West Berlin and distinguished liberal Christian Democrat, was elected President of West Germany, beating a candidate put up by the Greens by the overwhelming majority of 832 to 68 votes (Michael Binyon writes).

Diaries trial

Hamburg (Reuters) - A Hamburg district court ruled that Gerd Heidemann, a former reporter for the West German magazine Stern and Konrad Kujawa, a Nazi memorabilia dealer, who sold him the so-called "Hitler Diaries" must stand trial for fraud.

Hongkong future

Hongkong (Reuters) - A delegation from Hongkong's Executive and Legislative Councils returned here from lobbying in London saying they might visit Peking to exchange views with China's leaders.

Landslip kills 11

Colombo: Eleven people, including four children, died under landslides in two Western province towns of Sri Lanka. Floods have disrupted communications, damaged power supplies, and tea and rubber plantations.



Flying pickets: Lufthansa cooks demanding a 35-hour week in Düsseldorf yesterday.

German workers support locked out colleagues

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Workers in different industries throughout the Stuttgart area yesterday staged token one-hour stoppages to demonstrate solidarity with 65,000 metalworkers who were again locked out by their employers.

The stoppages, called for by the German Trades Union Federation, affected transport and communications, and shops and factories, although, in some instances, workers only stopped for about 10 minutes.

Meanwhile, both sides remained far apart as about 250,000 workers were either on strike, laid off or locked out. The metalworkers' union, IG Metall, will have more talks today with employers, but has insisted there can be no end to the dispute without a substantial cut in the working week, which employers have so far refused to consider.

The printing union, IG Druck, again called on its members to walk out of plants on Tuesday, and newspapers are expected to be hit today.

Talks broke down yesterday, although the employers announced they would not enforce a threatened lock-out in the printing industry.

The IG Metall leadership will hold a special meeting in Stuttgart, the centre of strike activity, to discuss the situation tomorrow and the Bundestag will debate the unrest which the Government says will severely damage Germany's economic recovery.

Opposition members are likely to question the controversial decision last week of the

Federal Labour Bureau not to grant unemployment benefit to workers laid off by car factories which had to halt production because of a lack of spare parts.

● VIENNA: Car factories in Austria have been forced to take drastic action because of the German strike (Richard Bassett writes).

On Monday, 350 workers in BMW's plant near Vienna were laid off, while General Motors says it will probably have to lay off 1,500 at the end of the week if the German strike continues.

Car chief's drugs trial

DeLorean said: 'I want to proceed,' court told

From Iver Davis, Los Angeles

Mr John DeLorean, the accused cocaine trafficker, was given the chance to pull out of a proposed illegal drug deal by the man who set him up for the US Government, but said firmly: "Well, I want to proceed."

That damaging sentence came across clearly on a secretly recorded videotape played on a huge screen for the jury of six men and six women who will be deciding whether Mr DeLorean, aged 59, is guilty of drug smuggling charges.

It was perhaps the prosecution's most crucial piece of evidence of Mr DeLorean's alleged attempt to save his Northern Ireland car company by investing \$2m (£1.4m) in a drug deal that the prosecution says he hoped would bring him \$40m or \$50m.

The jury saw Mr DeLorean sitting in a chair opposite James Timothy Hoffman, aged 43, a convicted cocaine smuggler who had turned Government informant to save himself from prison.

After a meeting and several telephone calls, the men met in a Washington hotel room and Mr Hoffman brought along a "flow chart" suggesting three ways to turn Mr DeLorean's investment into a fortune.

One of Mr Hoffman's "deals" called for investing \$800,000 in 50 kilograms of South American heroin and eventually selling the drug for \$40m within two months. Another proposed buying 34 kilograms of cocaine for just over \$1m and making \$5m in 10 days.

Mr Hoffman admitted that before he met Mr DeLorean he was told by Government agents that he had to mention cocaine and heroin in conversations with Mr DeLorean which was being secretly filmed.

He said he did so and then told Mr DeLorean that if he was not comfortable with the deals he could pull out altogether. "If you want to stop you're not compelled to go along. I won't be mad. I won't be hurt. I won't be anything."

The film showed Mr Hoffman adding: "I want to proceed, what I gotta do now is get hold of them (he was referring to funds he said he could get from the IRA) and I'll try to do it this weekend."

Finally Mr DeLorean said: "You know, I'm relying on you saying that there's no way of connecting me to this thing. The case continues today."

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Whites

Indian or Everest

Bogota killed in

US count of smoke

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I want
...told

In 1876, unable to foresee the coming invention of the telephone, thousands of people wasted a lot of time learning Morse code.

Longowal threatens Akali followers will hold back taxes in Punjab protest

The Akali party will launch a "non-cooperation movement" against the Indian Government along the lines of the one Mahatma Gandhi launched against the British to make them leave India.

The movement, to be started on June 3, envisages non-payment of land tax and water charges. The Akali volunteers will also "stop" the export of food grains from the Punjab state, which is the country's granary.

Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali chief, who made the announcement after consulting other Akali leaders in Amritsar on Wednesday, said that the non-cooperation movement will be followed by his party workers obstructing the flow of canal water and transmission of power from the Punjab to other parts of the country. The three perennial rivers, the Sutlej, the Beas and

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

the Ravi flow through the Punjab and the famous Bhakra Dam at Mangal, which feeds irrigation water and power to the neighbouring states of Rajasthan and Haryana.

Meanwhile, violence remains unabated in the Punjab. A medical practitioner was shot dead in a village near Batala, another man seriously wounded in Amritsar and a private Godown (warehouse) was set fire in Jalandhar.

● DELHI: More than 150 people have been killed and about 650 injured in waves of sectarian violence in northern and south-western India, officials and police said. (Reuters reports).

Officials in the south-western state of Maharashtra, hit by six days of Hindu-Muslim rioting, said that at least 140 people had died and some 620 had been hurt in bitter street clashes. The carrying of lethal wea-

pons was banned yesterday in Bombay, as new fires raged in the nearby Thane district. A police spokesman in Punjab said that 18 people had been killed and about 30 injured in a fresh offensive by Sikh extremists.

He said two people were shot on Tuesday near Firozpur after intelligence reports had warned of extremist attacks which challenged the recent setting up of new security task forces to deal with Punjab violence.

● BOMBAY: Police today discovered 11 decomposed bodies in the riot-torn town of Bhiwandi. (AFP reports).

They found the corpses in empty houses on a search mission following reports that troublemakers were hiding there.

Rioting first broke out in the textile town last Thursday, when Hindus took offence to Muslims hoisting Islamic flags.

Ariane lifts off to a rich future in space

Kourou Space Centre, French Guiana (Reuters) - European officials were predicting a bright future for an ambitious space launch venture after the successful delivery yesterday of an American communications satellite into orbit about 22,300 miles above the Equator.

The mission, by a three-stage rocket developed by ArianeSpace, a French-led consortium of European banks and industries, was billed as the world's first space launch by a private commercial company.

Shortly after the rocket blasted off from its jungle base in French Guiana late on Tuesday night, the company president, M. Frederic D'Allest, announced: "With pleasure, I declare the first commercial space line is now open."

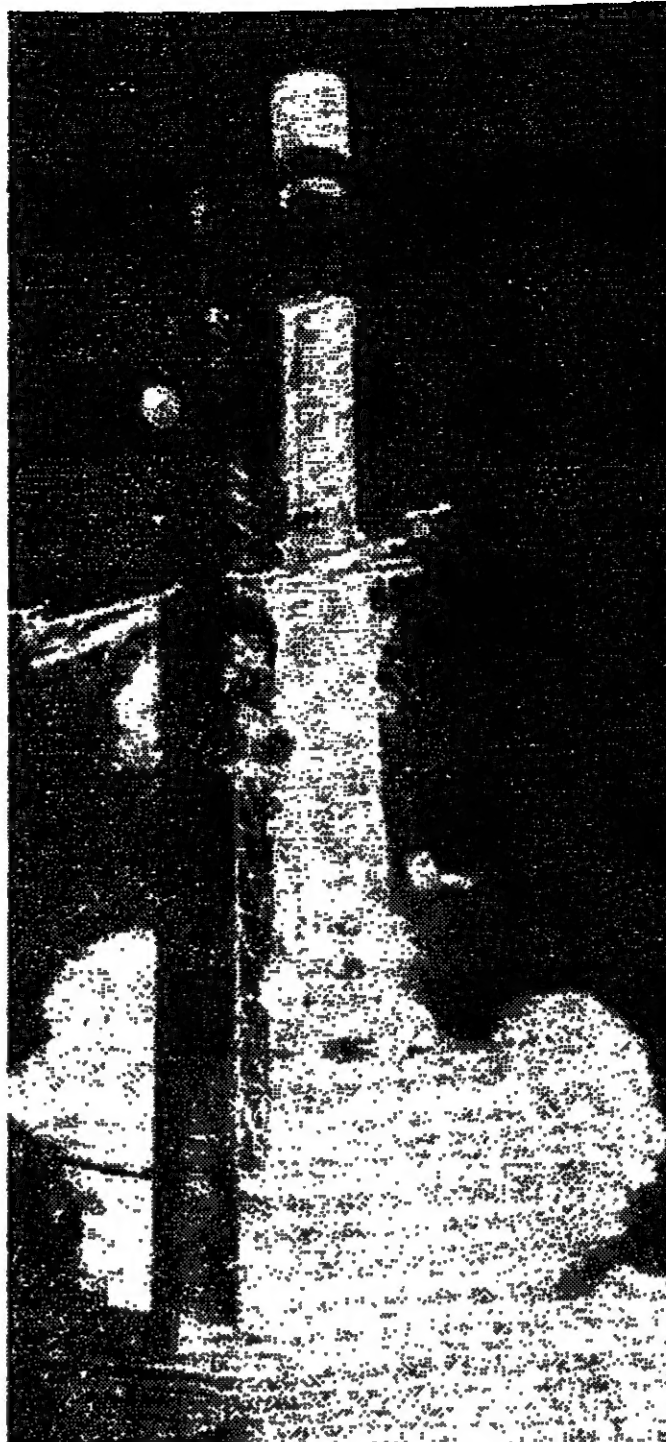
M. D'Allest had just received confirmation from a tracking station in neighbouring Brazil that the \$100m (£71.5m) satellite had achieved a satisfactory orbit. The mission ended a night of tension in mission control which began with last-minute technical hitches delaying the launch by more than two hours.

As tropical rainstorms sweeping the space centre threatened to wreck the launch, a third countdown was completed and for powerful Viking V motors thrust the Ariane rocket into the night sky with its precious payload.

The Europeans' main rival in their attempt to capture a third of the booming commercial space market is the space shuttle. They were clearly delighted that their first satisfied customer was American.

Mr. D'Allest, the senior executive of the GTE Spacenet Corporation, which owns the satellite, paid tribute to ArianeSpace for "a fine job". Other company officials said they had chosen the European rocket because it was available two years earlier than the shuttle, was cheaper than NASA's expendable launcher vehicles and could carry greater weight - allowing for more fuel to prolong the satellite's life.

The American company has already signed contracts with ArianeSpace to launch two further satellites in the Spacenet series late this year and early in 1985.



Up and away: Ariane on course yesterday for prosperity. The orders are among 28 being placed with the consortium, based south of Paris, worth \$800m. There are also 19 provisional reservations for satellite launches and ArianeSpace expects several to be confirmed. The next landmark for the Ariane rocket, developed by the 11-nation European Space Agency, will be in July when a more powerful version will launch two satellites for separate customers. The inaugural flight of the even more advanced Ariane 4, designed to carry a new generation of heavier satellites with added thrust from strap-on boosters, is due in March 1986. ArianeSpace was created three years ago by the 36 main European manufacturers in the aerospace and electronic industries, 13 European banks and the French National Centre for Space Studies. The French are the biggest shareholders, with almost 60 per cent, followed by West Germany with nearly 20 per cent.

Agency's first birthday

African news on Unesco's budget

From Susan MacDonald, Dakar

One aspect of Unesco's operations which has met with criticism from members such as the United States, is the way Third World communications systems are being operated. This week one of the more important of these systems, the Panafican News Agency, (Pana), celebrates its first birthday as an operational unit.

It is funded from Unesco's ex-budgetary sources such as the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). The Unesco Director General, Mr. Amadou Mahtar Mbow, said last week that the IPDC accords Pana special priority. This statement followed the announcement that the IPDC had just allotted \$2,168,000 (£1,550,000) to aid Third World communications and that the most important single figure of \$100,000 (£71,000) had gone to Pana for the in-service training of journalists from all over Africa.

Other smaller amounts have been given to various African national news agencies to improve their own services and their technical links with Pana.

Pana is an Organization of African Unity-inspired agency set up to transmit African news, written by Africans, throughout Africa. This concept, springs from the African belief in the bias of foreign press reporting on Africa.

One of Pana's aims, in the words of its Director General, Shaikh Ousmane Diallo, is to "participate in countering the persistent battle being waged by the foreign media which are bent on conquering and fashioning their own image on the minds of our youth. We are neither communists nor capitalists, but Africans and we have our own way of doing things".

Critics, however, are dismissive of Pana's output, considering its reports are just a series of official government com-

Catalan leader accused

Catalan leader accused

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Senor Jordi Pujol, one of Spain's most successful politicians, who is to become Chief Minister of Catalonia next week, was formally accused of embezzlement yesterday by the Public Prosecutor together with 24 other former directors of the Banca Catalana, this country's eleventh-ranking private bank.

The charges presented before a Barcelona court on behalf of Spain's Prosecutor-General, provoked an outcry in the Catalan capital. Eleven councillors of the outgoing Catalan regional government publicly announced support for Senor Pujol.

Senor Gonzales, the Prime Minister, was accused by leaders of Senor Pujol's moderate Nationalist party, which won a sweeping victory at last month's Catalan elections, of seeking revenge in court for the polls.

The Banca Catalana, which has had chequered history, was founded in 1959 by Senor Pujol. In 1982 the Bank of Spain stepped in with a group of private banks, rescuing it from a crash.

Pana's Director General comes from Niger and his information director, Professor Alfred Opubor, from Nigeria. Professor Opubor's position at Pana is funded by Unesco and he is also a prominent figure on the IPDC. He is known as an intelligent and articulate defender of the new world information and communication order.

Since the United States announced its decision to withdraw from Unesco at the end of the year, Pana has been championing the rights of Unesco not defending attacks against Mbow. It is also very concerned with African liberation movements. Both Swapo (South West People's Organization) and ANC (African National Congress) representatives are present at Pana meetings.

Radio and television signals know no frontiers and the European Commission recognized this yesterday by launching an urgent public debate aimed at harmonizing broadcasting standards and rules throughout the EEC.

"We are in a hurry," said Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, the Commissioner concerned. From next year the number of satellites beaming television signals to earth would increase rapidly. Necessary controls have to be set up now, because imposing them in retrospect would be very difficult.

The commission believes it has a legal right to oblige all EEC members to allow free movement of television and radio programmes in the same way as it is meant to allow the free movement of workers, goods and services.

But it has identified four areas needing harmonized EEC controls: advertising, protection of children and adolescents, the need for a right of reply and copyright. No country should be allowed to refuse to accept advertising in programmes sent from another EEC country and there had to be agreed standards to prevent the showing of subjects which could corrupt children.

It is also seen as a vital factor in the development of high technology industries, including fibre optics, telecommunications and space research - apart from its impact on the leisure industry.

Setting up a modern network covering the EEC is expected to cost up to £60m in investment infrastructure, but the Green Paper expects that viewers would pay to receive the much wider selection of programmes which will become available.

Herr Narjes insisted that decisions had to be taken very quickly. "If not a chaotic state of affairs could well develop," he said.

Crackdown in Poland

Boutique raids in Marxist mode

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The red collotes, the embroidered blouses and the leather hosepipe trousers are thrust aside as a Polish militia-man (his uniform a smart blue and black with matching accessories of pistol, notebook and truncheon) enters the fashion emporium. The discreet feminine bargaining and the "I do think brown wool suits your lovely hair" abruptly stops.

He explains, in a louder tone than is strictly necessary, that the boutique is about to be inspected. This is a raid and though no bullets fly the effect is that of a police invasion of a Chicago nightclub during prohibition days.

In the back room there is some rapid sleight-of-hand involving account books, the owner demonstratively opens the cash till (apparently wondering whether a bribe is in order) and the customers make their excuses and leave. Outside, for the whole street to see, a militia patrol car is parked on the kerb. A dog sniffs its wheel.

The Polish militia, acting on instructions from a nebulous government body known as the Law and Order and Public Discipline Committee, this month launched raids on private businesses throughout Poland. Restaurants, cafes, small businesses, private craftsmen, tailors, cobblers - and so-called Polish enterprises, which use the foreign capital of Poles living abroad, the whole of the private sector is to be monitored.

Tailors will be asked to account for their material, their prices will be compared with state prices and their books will be examined. For the most part the inspections will be carried out by civilian teams, but the whole action is coordinated by the militia and the police will be involved at every stage of the operation.

So far, the inspection teams have investigated 7,194 private businesses and, according to Interior Ministry reports, have started proceedings against 1,907 private dealers on the basis of criminal or tax offences. Almost a quarter of a billion zloties worth of property - including villas, gold bars, silverware and dollars - have been confiscated and the fines have come thick and fast.

The principal aim is supposed to be to curb corruption, and above all the high pricing of the private sector. But the real point is ideological. Many headline Marxists have been criticizing private businesses for creating a class of new rich Poles who exploit the modestly paid working class.

One flea-market, a paradise for profiteers, has been closed down and new rules have just been issued for a second market which sprawls on the banks of the Vistula. In future, the dealers will not be able to sell western goods, clothes with western labels, hi-fi equipment or books - the prime source of profit for the private businessmen, some of whom seem to be no more than 15 years old. Last weekend, the market was enjoying a final fling with dealers charging a week's wages for simple books or dictionaries that should have been on sale in the official shops and extravagant sums for shoes brought into Poland by enterprising Czech and East German tourists.

But the main targets are boutique owners. Their clothes shops are supplied by individuals who have received new clothing from abroad and want to sell at a profit.

The clothes also come from private craftsmen and designers. In some cases boutique owners also pay old age pensioners to stand in queues to buy up dozens of cheap T-shirts from state shops, then stitch western labels or slogans on to the shirt and sell them at six or seven times the official price.

There is even a black market in western labels such as Wrangler or Levi Strauss, which when attached to a cheap pair of home-produced jeans can earn the boutique owners a handsome profit.

It is an emotive issue for the hardliners. On the one hand they can present the vision of the long-suffering Polish housewife, putting in eight hours at the factory, three hours queuing and more looking after the family, all for a pittance.

On the other hand they can point to the boutiques and to the private clothes market in Warsaw, where simple V-neck sweaters that cost £20 in the West are sold for two or three months' average wages.

The private owners argue back that they are already heavily taxed, and that there would be no demand for their clothes if state industries turned out acceptable and fashionable garments.

The Cuban soldier, Private Pedro Torres, had been held in Pretoria since his capture last December during a South African strike against Swapo bases, codenamed "Operation Askari".

Rifleman Petrus Kandjendje of the Territorial Force was taken prisoner in an ambush by the Angolans during the same operation. It is not known when the 30 Angolan soldiers were captured. They had been held at the Marikana prison camp in Namibia, with more than 100 Swapo detainees seized as long ago as 1978.

A broad swathe of southern Angola had been permanently occupied by South African troops ever since "Operation Protea" in 1981.

The JMC organized this week an exchange of 30 Angolan soldiers and a Cuban, and a black soldier of the South-West Africa Territorial Force (the Namibian branch of the South African Army).

The withdrawal began on March 1 and was to have been completed by the end of March. The delay is attributed to Pretoria to action by Swapo guerrillas, who have their bases in southern Angola, and to bad weather.

Whatever the reasons, the South African-Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), which is supervising the pull-out, now has its headquarters at Ngiva, only about 20 miles inside Angola, having fallen back by stages from Cuvelai, some 120 miles inside.

EEC in a hurry to unify radio and TV rules

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The Commission's ideas are spelt out in a 340-page Green Paper, which it hopes will provoke a response by the end of the year wide enough to allow it to draw up proposals. The aim is to include legal measures to prevent piracy of sound and vision recordings.

According to the green paper, broadcasting has an important economic role in the community in its own right. It gives work to more than 100,000 people in the EEC and it is estimated to create up to 2 per cent of the national wealth.

It is also seen as a vital factor in the development of high technology industries, including fibre optics, telecommunications and space research - apart from its impact on the leisure industry.

Setting up a modern network covering the EEC is expected to cost up to £60m in investment infrastructure, but the Green Paper expects that viewers would pay to receive the much wider selection of programmes which will become available.

Herr Narjes insisted that decisions had to be taken very quickly. "If not a chaotic state of affairs could well develop," he said.

But it has identified four areas needing harmonized EEC controls: advertising, protection of children and adolescents, the need for a right of reply and copyright. No country should be allowed to refuse to accept advertising in programmes sent from another EEC country and there had to be agreed standards to prevent the showing of subjects which could corrupt children.

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Marcos in confusion over Bill

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines ordered a special session of the outgoing Parliament to take up an "urgent" Bill next week increasing the size of Parliament to 218 seats. Then he promptly rescinded the order.

Ninety minutes after the President's proclamation was issued, the Ministry of Information told foreign correspondents that the Bill would not be discussed during the 15-day wind-up session of the National Assembly.

No reason was given and all reference to the Bill was dropped from radio and television news broadcasts.

The proclamation said there was an "urgent need to consider this Bill in response to the desire of the people for adequate representation in the legislative branch of the government".

It was first introduced in early February by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Jose Rono, and would allow for President Marcos to appoint 18 additional members to the 200-member Assembly.

At present he can appoint 17 representatives, and so the Bill would increase his personal appointees to 35.

The Bill has provoked intense public debate and was hotly contested within the ruling New Society Movement (KBL). A KBL caucus on February 13 failed to resolve inter-party squabbling, and the Bill was set aside before the election campaign.

But after the unexpected opposition gains in the elections nine days ago, President Marcos apparently felt it appropriate to revive the Bill.

A high-ranking Government official said Mr. Marcos was anxious to have 18 more appointive seats "up his sleeve" before the new Parliament convened on July 23.

Casey had Carter's papers, report says

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr. William Casey, who was appointed Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) after managing President Reagan's 1980 election campaign, was named in a Congressional report yesterday as the man who obtained briefing papers prepared for President Carter.

The findings by a House of Representatives committee amount to a rebuttal of Mr. Casey's sworn account of the affair. He has said repeatedly that he did not recall seeing the document of giving it to anybody.

The report also found that Mr. Casey was one of several

Reagan campaign officials involved in an organized effort to obtain documents and information from the Carter White House and campaign.

Republican members of the committee - the minority group - complained that they were not consulted in the preparation of the report. They said in a dissenting report that the evidence failed to support the committee's conclusions. They attacked the document as padded and diffuse. They said the investigation had cost \$170,000 (£120,000).

The 2,400-page report is the result of a year-long investigation by the House committee. The investigation was unable to determine who on the Carter staff had provided the document.

The briefing papers were designed to prepare Mr. Carter for a televised debate with Mr. Reagan in October 1980. It has been suggested that Mr. Reagan may have had an unfair advantage in the debate because his key campaign managers had seen the Carter Briefing papers.

The report said the investigation found credible evidence that a crime had been committed - namely the theft of Government property. But it did not allege that Mr. Casey or other Reagan campaign officials violated the law.

Mr. Casey: Managed Reagan's campaign

Hart victory in Idaho

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator Gary Hart chalked up another primary win in Idaho yesterday, but it could turn out to be a hollow victory.

With most of the Rocky Mountains state's precincts reporting, the Colorado senator had won 58 per cent of the vote to 30 per cent for his chief rival, Mr. Walter Mondale, and 5 per cent for the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

However, voters (this time only the party faithful) return to the polling booths again today to vote in the state's caucuses to select 18 delegates to the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco in July. Aides to Mr. Mondale have predicted that the former Vice-President will win the caucuses.

If he does it will not be the first time that Senator Hart has won a state primary but has then gone on to be defeated in the caucuses. He suffered a similar fate in Wisconsin.

In the wake of ancient mariners

From Rasit Gardilek, Ankara

Thirty "argonauts" have landed near the Dardanelles port of Canakkale - better known as Chanak - the veterans of the bloody Gallipoli campaign of the First World War - rejoicing over a crate of beer presented by local villagers.

The expedition, led by the British adventurer, Mr. Tim Severin, follows the voyage by Greek sailors who rowed all the way from Thessalia to present-day Baku in quest of the legendary Golden Fleece. The replica of the ancient Argos is manned by archaeologists, historians, artists, cameramen and journalists who share a common taste for adventure.

A Turkish journalist, joining the crew of 13 when the ship entered Turkish waters, said that the three-day journey from the Turkish Aegean island of Gökceada to the Dardanelles showed that the Greeks of the original vessel needed all their mythical strength for the task.

The crew included two BBC cameramen and two reporters from the National Geographic Magazine.

and fire their own teaching staff will be reduced.

The private schools fear that they will be subjected ultimately to the same centralized system as the state schools, under which teachers are appointed by the Ministry of Education, without prior consultation with the head teacher, the local authority or even the teacher himself.

It looked at one point as if the Catholic church leaders might have been prepared to accept that provision in return for a firm guarantee of additional Government support for those private schools whose local authorities (invariably Socialist or Communist controlled) refused to pay their share of the school's costs.

This the government was prepared to do, but it came up against such protest from within its own ranks, that it has now backed down and has agreed to provide additional funds to schools in such situations only for a limited period of 11 years, and only if fewer than half the teachers in the schools have opted for civil servant status otherwise the local authority will be required to pay.

The Government appears likely, with recourse to a much criticized constitutional provision, to push through its watered-down, but nevertheless still highly controversial Bill on the reform of private schools.

Far from producing peace, as the Government has hoped, in the long-standing "war" between the predominantly Catholic private schools, representing 15 per cent of the school population, on the one hand, and the non-denominational state schools on the other, the Bill appears to have deepened divisions and heightened passions.

At first sight, it is difficult to see why there is so much anger. The nation's private schools are to be allowed to continue to enjoy full educational and administrative autonomy, while the public purse pays for their teachers' salaries and running costs.

But, under the new provisions, teachers in private schools are to be given the right to become fully-fledged civil servants with the increased privileges and job security that entails. That is considered good for the teachers, but bad for the schools whose powers to hire

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Archeologists elated by 1,500-year-old Mayan tomb

From Grace Glueck

Ichoniro, Guatemala (NYT) - In the dense, remote Peten jungle of northern Guatemala, archeologists have uncovered a remarkable find - a painted Mayan tomb more than 1,500 years old, untouched by looters and in nearly perfect condition.

The first painted tomb to be found intact in the Mayan lowlands since the early 1960s, it is considered by Mayan scholars to be an important discovery.

Among its contents - including elaborate and mysterious wall paintings, pottery and a male skeleton wrapped in the remains of a shroud - is a beautifully crafted jar with

hieroglyphics and a screw-top lid that was greeted with amazement by the scientists.

Two hours after the discovery on May 15 there was a scene of intense, exhilarated activity. The archeologists - a collaborative team from the University of Texas and the Guatemalan Government - were in euphoric mood.

Earlier, as Guatemalan Government guards stood by with rifles and machetes to protect the excavation site from looters, they had worked furiously.

In a deep excavation pit they tried to clear the remaining

rubble from the tomb entrance so that it could be entered and its contents, first made visible by tiny video camera thrust inside, seen at first hand.

"We do have a sense of elation," said Professor Richard E. W. Adams, the University of Texas anthropologist leading the expedition. "It's a time capsule that reflects the behavioural patterns of the period."

On the basis of what had been found so far, the scientist speculated that the tomb had been built for a blood relative of a ruler buried in a large pyramid nearby. The ruler's tomb, decorated with the spectacular

wall paintings provided for royalty, had been stripped and looted in recent years.

The newly discovered tomb contained no immediately decipherable hieroglyphs, but the scientists hope eventually to determine the occupant's identity and to find other important clues as to how the Mayas of that period lived.

They will be helped by the male skeleton, so fragile-looking that it seemed almost a drawn outline in the earth in which it lay, and by 15 intact pieces of pottery - including six covered cylindrical jars with tripod legs,

their lids topped by tiny effigy faces, six shallow bowls, and by the screw-top pot.

For the past four weeks the expedition, named the Rio Azul Project after a nearby river, had been closing in on the tomb, dated from about A.D. 420 to 470, the early classic period of Mayan culture. The screw-top pot, if sold in New York would bring enough to finance a year's excavations, said a member of the team. The material in tomb 19, as the burial site has been officially designated, will be sent in its entirety to the national museum in Guatemala City.

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This is 1984, and if you're busy learning this,
you're making exactly the same mistake.

Stop learning how to become a machine. Apple has just invented Macintosh.



The Ring-master's return

Next month the National Film Theatre will screen Wagner, a nine-hour epic by Tony Palmer (right). As John Preston reports, the film has endured disasters

On February 13 1977, the anniversary of Richard Wagner's death, the British director Tony Palmer met Wagner's grandson Wolfgang at a hotel in Düsseldorf to discuss a screen biography of the composer. Palmer had long dreamed of making a film about Wagner, and Wolfgang's favourable response fired him with more enthusiasm than ever. In retrospect, however, it hardly seems the most auspicious date on which to set such a project in motion.

Some £7.25m later, Wagner received its world premiere at London's Dominion Theatre on April 17 1983, Wagner's centenary year. Nine hours long, divided into 10 parts for television, Wagner boasted a formidable list of credits.

The cast alone was enough to send any Hollywood producer into paroxysms of envy: Richard Burton as Wagner, Vanessa Redgrave as Cosima and together on screen for the first and only time, Ralph Richardson, John Gielgud and Laurence Olivier. The cameraman, Vittorio Storaro, was a double Oscar winner for his work on *Apocalypse Now* and *Reds*. The scriptwriter, Charles Wood, had been responsible for *The Charge of the Light Brigade* and *Help*, Palmer's track record, while somewhat erratic, was impressive enough: the only director to win two coveted Italia prizes, for his television films about Benjamin Britten and William Walton.

Wagner, it seemed, had all the makings of a surefire winner. But far from snapping it up as had confidently been expected, neither the BBC nor ITV appeared keen to buy the film. In America, there was a similar lack of interest: the networks did not like, neither did the distributors. Far from being a golden goose, Wagner looked like becoming an enormous turkey. More than a year later, television sales have yet to be finalized in either country.

Reactions to the film were sharply divided. Its detractors, who have hitherto been the most vocal faction, maintain that Wagner is simply no good. Yet Wagner proved to be the most popular film at last year's London Film Festival, and next month the National Film Theatre is showing both the nine-hour version and the five-hour cinema version.

The dramas that went on behind the cameras during production comprise a long and engrossing saga of their own. True to the spirit and nature of its subject, Wagner was dogged by financial crises and acrimonious discord, principally between Palmer and the film's executive producer, Derek Brierley.

Brierley and Palmer had first worked together on Palmer's television film of Britten's opera *Death in Venice*. Brierley, a stockbroker, had persuaded a City investment firm, London Trust, to put up the money. A special company, London Trust Cultural Productions, was formed to oversee the production. Brierley was especially keen: "I thought it was a natural. The man on the street would be fascinated".

Originally conceived as a 16mm television series with a cast of unknowns and a modest budget, Wagner started increasing in size and cost as soon as Storaro told Palmer he would like to be involved. As befitted his standing, Storaro would only shoot in 35mm. While this would inevitably put the price up, it would also boost potential revenue through a cinema release.

In a whimsical moment back in New York, indeed, he spent the whole of the Roaring Twenties in New York as a teenager, and when I first fell in love with jazz it occurred to me that a lot of my heroes had been playing in New York when she was there. As a wild teenager and a loyal mother-to-be of a jazz fan, surely she would have been some of the clubs, heard some of the players? Hadn't she enjoyed a little jazz during the Jazz Age?

"Oh no, dear," she said when I asked her. "Even if I'd known about them, I don't think we'd ever have been allowed by my father to go to places like that." A small dream crumbled. The trouble is, I'm going to go the same way sooner or later. I grew up across the Rocking Fifties and the Swinging Sixties through the arrival of Jack Kerouac, Elvis Presley, the Beatles, the Stones and Harold

In June 1977, Palmer and Charles Wood had compiled an ideal cast list for the film. To their surprise and delight, all the actors they had picked - bar one - agreed to take part. Burton was prepared to accept a quarter of his normal fee for the chance to play Wagner. But this was still a million dollars, and the original budget estimate of £3.4m was beginning to look increasingly unrealistic. However, London Trust agreed to put up all the money, with Magyar TV of Hungary providing production facilities in return for the Hungarian television rights.

Just about the only point of agreement among the parties involved was that this decision was a disastrous mistake. "A rather rash thing to do," admits Brierley. "Folly beyond imagination," says Palmer. "Bananas," says Alan Wright, the film's producer. "Crass naivety," says Alan Capper, now managing director of London Trust Productions (the "Cultural"). Perhaps significantly, has been dropped.

Scenes were dropped to save money

By choosing not to secure any outside investment - almost mandatory practice in financing a film of this size - the company was putting itself in a hugely risky position. In the coming months the pitfalls of such a decision were to become clear. It was not long after shooting got underway that Brierley became more and more worried by what he saw as lavish and unnecessary expenditure. There was particular concern over the cost of the hotel bills. The crews, he felt, were being mollycoddled. "It was altogether too cosy," he says. "There wasn't enough discipline".

Both Palmer and Wright hotly deny any accusations of extravagance. Meetings were

held to discuss how cost could be kept down. At one meeting, Alan Wright recalls, it was suggested that instead of using a real steam train, a cardboard cut-out could suffice. "I honestly didn't know what to say," Palmer threatened to resign. It was finally decided that, in order to save money, some scenes should be dropped and others substantially trimmed.

To make matters worse, relations between Brierley and Palmer were deteriorating fast. "I wanted him sacked from week two," says Palmer. Brierley found that he was getting a distinctly frosty reception whenever he ventured onto the set. "Eventually it got to the stage where I was a sort of dragon who people were offensive to because I was the one who was refusing to pay the bills. It was positively unpleasant in the end. People who I got on well with in the crew were almost afraid to talk to me".

Morale on the production suffered as a result of the budget difficulties. John Wyver, a journalist, had been commissioned to write the inside story of the making of Wagner. His observations did not find favour with the LTCPC board and the book was never published. "It was a wars-and-all portrait," says Brierley, "and there were too many wars". But while there were more than the usual quota of ruffled temperaments, everyone, it seems, was happy with the quality of the footage.

"A lot of immensely gifted prima donnas were knocking about," says Palmer - not himself exactly renowned for having a placid nature. "Gielgud, Richardson and Olivier may sound like great fun together, but they were all making sure that they got the lion's share of their scenes. Richard Burton was scared stiff of Vanessa Redgrave; he didn't want to be acted off the screen".

Burton was also apparently unhappy about the amount of attention being paid to the camerawork, asking plaintively at one point: "Who's the star of this movie, me or the camera?" But according to Palmer, what annoyed both him and Burton more than anything else was the news that Brierley had been to Los Angeles with a reel of uncut film to try and interest an American distributor. Brierley's decision to go was indicative of the mounting panic being felt in all quarters that still no one had bought the film.

Palmer's objections lay not so much in the motives behind Brierley's trip, but in the way he went about it. "The man was completely out of his depth," he says. "Brierley is not a salesman, he's a stockbroker. It was a disaster. It turned off everyone in Hollywood without exception. Not because the material was bad, but because of the whole manner of his presentation".

Brierley maintains that he had "reasonable contacts" in Hollywood, that he was given a warm reception, and that it is nonsense to suggest that he was going behind Palmer's back. Nevertheless, the trip was unsuccessful. Part of the problem was that there was some confusion as to what exactly was on offer. If Wagner was to be condensed into a movie, where was the script? There wasn't one. Under the circumstances, no one wanted to commit themselves until they had seen the finished product. London Trust was beginning to pay the price for not selling before production started. The nearer Wagner got to completion, the less reason there was for anyone to go out on a limb.

Eventually, in what Alan Wright terms a "calculated deceit", he flew to Los Angeles and met with an independent producer and distributor, Alan Landsburg, to sound him out on

handling US sales. Landsburg was interested and Wright suggested he should get in touch with London Trust Cultural Productions. It was, Wright admits, an unauthorized approach, and on his return he was roundly castigated for having gone. A few weeks later, however, a deal was signed with Landsburg whereby he would receive a commission on any sales he could make.

After a hectic last few weeks, Wagner finished shooting just within its 30-week schedule. Palmer insists that they had

Palmer was pleased with what he had

only gone 10 per cent over budget. Brierley says that they had exceeded the estimate at the start of shooting by more than £2m, although he admits that he regarded it as money well spent at the time. For his part, Palmer was pleased with what he had in the can: "Richard's performance was not universally good. There are bits where I think he's quite bad. But there's a lot that he is wonderful in".

Once Palmer had edited the assembled footage into a nine-hour and a five-hour version, however, Brierley was more unhappy than ever. Far from being a "fascinating" prospect, as he had once thought, Brierley now suspected that Wagner was "not the sort of thing that the ordinary man in the street would willingly sit through on a Friday night".

With his own relations with London Trust at a low ebb, and feeling that he had no more useful purpose to serve, Alan Wright tendered his resignation. A few weeks later, Brierley took the unusual step of putting large announcements in the main trade papers stating in emphatic terms that Wright no longer had anything to do with the production.

"I didn't do it out of any sense of vindictiveness," says

Brierley. "I did it out of necessity". Wright, however, was appalled. "I couldn't believe it," he says. "I wasn't at that stage involving myself with Wagner at all. Professionally, that announcement was incredibly damaging to me".

In order to qualify the film for this year's Oscars, Alan Landsburg hastily recut a three and a half-hour version - deemed more palatable to American tastes - which was screened in Los Angeles last December. The reviews were terrible. There was no flurry of offers. With no stake of their own to recoup, distributors and television networks could simply sit back and wait for the price to come down.

The BBC had decided, even before the Dominion premiere, that they did not wish to buy it. Palmer claims that he has been blacklisted by the BBC as a result of the ill-fated arts programme, *Mainstream* - still referred to at the BBC as *Maelstrom* - from which he quit just before the first transmission. "Absolutely not true," says the BBC.

But slowly Wagner is beginning to trundle out of the far reaches of financial disaster. So far it has been sold in more than 20 countries, including Italy and Germany. Negotiations are currently in train with Channel 4. This summer a 2 1/2 hour cinema version opens in 12 American cities. Alan Landsburg is hoping that this latest slimmed version - almost a quarter of its original length - will provide more of a success, and that television sales of a longer version will follow.

"I know I won't approve of it," says Palmer of the new cinema version, "but I respect Alan's need to have it done". Charles Wood, however, describes his attitude as one of total horror. "We've fallen among the Nibelungen. It's exactly like what happened to Wagner in his lifetime. I was asked to write a nine-hour film. You can't possibly encompass that score within a quarter of the time".

As far as Alan Capper is concerned, it is a matter of trying to salvage as much as possible after a "near disastrous beginning". "Many of the early decisions were entirely incorrect and taken for the wrong reasons," he says. "There were terrible mistakes made". But he emphasizes that they are still proud of the result, and he is confident that Wagner will eventually recoup its losses and show a profit.

On May 17 this year, however, London Trust announced that it had written off £4.2m from its investment in the production. In February, Derek Brierley and London Trust Productions parted company. "We accepted his resignation," says Capper, declining to elaborate further.

"I look back on Wagner with enormous affection and some pride," says Palmer, currently smug after being on the receiving end of another volley of critical abuse for his Scottish Opera production of *Turandot* - the words "despicable vulgarity" particularly stood out in Paul Griffiths' review in *The Times*. He and Charles Wood are now collaborating once more on a film about Puccini, starring Robert Stephens, based around the *Turandot* production, and although the short-term prospects remain uncertain, Wagner looks like being around for a long while yet.

Tony Palmer's Wagner will be screened at the National Film Theatre on June 2 and 23 (9 hour version), and June 16 and 17 (5 hour version).

Guides were beside themselves with excitement at the thought of Mick Jagger and the Stones playing for them alone, but the woman in charge of the Guides had other ideas. She strode across the park as the Stones gave their private concert, heaved herself up on stage, quivered in front of Mick Jagger and said: "Whatever you are, will you please stop that dreadful row and go away? My girls are trying to get some sleep".

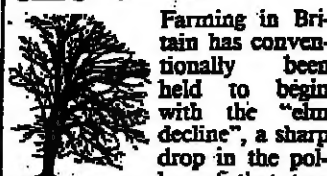
"And meekly the Stones shut up and slunk off into the night". So when my grandchildren ask me for my memories of the Rolling Stones, I'll be able to tell them that they were the kind of group who would stop playing to give Girl Guides some peace and quiet. But will it be enough?

(Coming soon: my fierce struggle to try to enjoy Bob Dylan, or A Sixties Failure owns up.)

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Decline of the elm



Farming in Britain has conventionally been held to begin with the "elm decline", a sharp drop in the pollen of that tree between 3000 and 3200 BC which, it is thought, was caused by clearance of woodland by early farmers for their arable fields and pastures. There is, however, scattered but solid evidence for cereal pollen suggesting wheat or barley cultivation at dates several centuries earlier, it was pointed out in the recent *Journal of Archaeological Science* by Kevin Edwards of Birmingham University, one of the *Journal's* editors, and Kenneth Hirst of Queen's University, Belfast.

Eight sites, five in Ireland and three in Britain, have yielded between one and four cereal-type pollen grains each from levels below that in which the elm decline occurs. Six of the deposits were peat, the other two lake sediments.

At Ballynagilly, Co. Tyrone, in Ulster, one of the earliest farming sites in north-western Europe has a radiocarbon date of 3800 BC, with one cereal type pollen grain and evidence for disturbance in the birch, hazel and pine tree cover. The elm decline does not however occur until some 500 years later.

The analysts who originally identified the pollen did not feel that it was a definite indication of cereal cultivation. With further evidence from Cashkeilly, Co. Kerry, and Newferry, Co. Antrim, the evidence for cultivated cereals is much stronger.

With the early cereals antedating the elm decline by anything from 400 to 1,000 years, it would seem that the pioneer farmers of the British Isles were not responsible for the elm decline. Two consequences of this conclusion are of interest: the beginnings of agriculture here are both earlier and less easy to detect than had hitherto been thought; and the vanishing elms may have been removed by a vector other than felling - perhaps even a prehistoric episode of Dutch elm disease?

Early rise of flax

While many of the foods we eat today were unknown to our ancestors, they in their turn consumed, and even cultivated, some plants which are now rare, if not extinct. A recent report from Poland on the identification of plant remains excavated at the hill-fort of Smuszewo details staggering quantities of seeds of false flax or Gold of Pessure, a plant now almost unknown as a crop. *Camellia sativa* to the botanist.



Excavations at Cadbury Congresbury, Somerset

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 350)

ACROSS
8 Sweets (13)
9 Course (3)
10 Risorgimento leader (9)
11 Moisture removal (5)
13 Threaded (7)
16 Altair (7)
19 Habitué (5)
22 Discard pile (9)
24 Young goat (3)
25 Inaptitude (13)
DOWN
1 Climbed (6)
2 Nevertheless (6)
3 Egg/fish dish (8)
4 Stock (6)
5 Blunder (4)
6 Well-mannered (6)
7 Innumerable (6)
12 Arabian legendary bird (3)
14 Enforce again (8)
15 Make mistake (3)

16 Benefits (6)
17 Bother (6)
18 Lace hole (6)
20 Maintenance (6)
21 Firstborn (6)
23 Shed skin (4)

SOLUTION TO No 349
ACROSS: 1 Yabwch 4 Verity 7 Lien 8 Nightcap 9 Pamphlet 13 Mac 16 Inconvenience 17 Say 19 Listener 24 Handicap 25 Non U 26 Impair
DOWN: 1 Yule 2 Hierarchy 3 Hunch 4 Vague 5 Rots 6 Tiara 10 Penal 11 Loess 12 Twice 13 Minnesota 14 Chew 15 Wins 18 Alarm 20 Incur 21 Tepid 22 Idea 23 Tutu

The Stones left me unturned

moreover... Miles Kington

I didn't want to get involved as I didn't feel I had the right to get up and sing about leaving my woman in Chicago, whereas I did feel I was justified in buying a double bass and learning the chords of "Honey-suckle Rose". Paul said that was OK by him and he left Oxford and went off to join Manfred Mann and become Paul Jones, and I stayed to learn the chords of Honey-suckle Rose.

The Rolling Stones are, of course, the ace example of people who at that time were falling in love with rhythm 'n' blues and spent the rest of their lives under the influence. Now, I can't say I've ever been mad

about the Stones' image. Other rebels identified with their uncouth and somewhat humourless stance: I just found it uncouth and humourless. They never seemed to have much to say. They took drugs, lived in big houses and dived into swimming pools, not always getting out again. Well, somebody had to do it, and I'm glad they volunteered.

What always worried me was the fact that I found their music so boring. I eventually grew to like genuine rhythm 'n' blues, but never what the Stones made of it. The real thing was live, thrusting, dancing, celebratory: the Stones' version seemed to

be posturing, pouting, sullen and pale. The lights, clothes and dancing were very clever, but all you could hear on the records was the music, which only made me want to go home and play my Little Walter records. Who? Well, let's just say that he's a man who Philip Norman will never write a book about.

The only positive image I have of the Stones comes from a conversation I once had with David Cobbold, owner of Knebworth House. He said that the Stones had once turned up there the day before a rock festival to check the sound system on the open-air stage.

"There was nobody in the park but the Rolling Stones. Them, and a small camp of Girl Guides on their last night of camping out. Of course, the

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BOOKS

Madness and the Absolute Awfulness of Women

James Fenton reviews a novel for dipsomaniacs and misogynists

If we were playing the game of Associations, and it was my turn, and I thought of Kingsley Amis, and you asked me what kind of household object I associated with this person, I would choose an item mentioned in this book — one of those pineapple-shaped ice-buckets. The association is two-fold: the bucket announces that, in this household drinking is a serious institution — none of your warm g-and-t's, thank you very much; and then there is the prickly, defensive nature of the fruit itself. One does not meddle lightly with a pineapple — one either goes for it properly armed or one leaves well alone. Amis is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a soft fruit.

On the matter of heavy drinking, it occurred to me while reading *Stanley and the Women* that there are really only two tactics for addicts. The one is furtive and feminine — the vodka flange in the handbag, the pepper-mints, the regular trips to the loo. The other is masculine, aggressive and overtly proselytizing. Alcoholism in this sense becomes almost an ideological issue, like Maoism, Taoism, Bao-Dai-ism or whatever. Those who do not drink with us, it is assumed, are against us.

Stanley Duke, the Fleet Street advertising manager of the title, does not want to be asked how much he has had to drink. He makes sure that you know in some detail that you are aware how with the first crisis of the day he will reach for the first drink, how this will lead straight to the second, and on and on, until the objective of unconsciousness is reached. The furtive drinker does not want you to know what is going on. The aggressive drinker, by telling you exactly what is going on, tries to forestall the question: why? So there is something furtive about the aggressive drinker, and there is something furtive about this novel.

One problem for the reader who knows anything about the author is to distinguish between Amis himself and Stanley Duke. All right, Amis is not an advertising manager on a Fleet Street paper, nor could it be said of him that he has never read a book in his life. But a twice married man, whose second wife is in the literary world (as asst. lit. ed. on a Sunday), with offspring by first marriage, and a house in Hampstead not far from a pottery shop? Something about this suggests a *roman à clef*. Nor is it always easy to throw away the *clef* and go on reading unperturbed. For there is always the assiduously cultivated Amis tone of voice, with its regular

STANLEY AND THE WOMEN
By Kingsley Amis
Hutchinson, £8.95

spurts of outrage, to remind one of the maker behind the narrator. Outrage at the way the world is constituted is the predominant spice in this dish. Sometimes the outrage behaves like a freelance emotion on the lookout for an assignment. You would expect, when the Amis hero enters a pub, that there would be a spurt of irritation at some noisy machine or the behaviour of a barmaid. More ingeniously devised is the hero's disappointment, when he wants a cheese sandwich, at finding only French Bread and Brie. Sod's Law, yes, but Sod moves in a mysterious way throughout these pages.

"I looked at the television. The cartoon was the sort where as little as possible moved or changed from one frame to the next so as not to overwork the artist." You know exactly what sort of cartoon he means — but only Amis or a clever forger would think of getting annoyed by it in that way.

The best assignment the freelance outrage receives is the subject of women, and this will be taken to be the main theme of the book. Actually though, there is a much weightier theme which receives much of the author's more scrupulous, as well as some of his less scrupulous, attention. This is the experience of madness in the family. Stanley Duke's only son by his first marriage slopes into the house on the verge of a schizophrenic breakdown. He is suffering from delusions, grumpy and touchingly portrayed, involving an international Jewish conspiracy mingled with notions out of science fiction. He is going mad, mad in an absolute sense that puts him beyond the reach of normal family sympathy and support. Although Stanley is not the kind of man to admit to much of an emotional life, the unexpressed pain of this experience is unmistakable.

Coping with a mad son involves the father in an attempt to secure the cooperation of his first wife, and in their meeting Trish Collings, the hospital psychiatrist who prescribes probably the wrong drugs for the boy, and who proceeds in an insanely vengeful way to return him prematurely to the Hampstead home, as

well as doing her best to blame the father roundly for the son's condition. Trish's diagnoses are impertinent, and her behaviour both eccentric and unprofessional. But she is the crucial figure in the circle of women around Stanley, providing as she does the link between the tragic theme of madness in the family and the comic theme (for that is what it is) of the Absolute Awfulness of Women.

But Trish is so grotesque as to defy belief. She introduces herself to Stanley under false pretences, she pretends in front of a colleague to be his latest bit on the side, and she is blatantly partisan as well as crude in her analyses. If the author were to object, "Ah, but you don't know the object," I've met such a woman and she behaved exactly like that in precisely those circumstances" (in other words, if there is an element of autobiography in all this) I can only say that, for the purposes of fiction, the original was no use as a model for this character in this context. Not that she could not be nasty or even mad — don't doubt that there are plenty of deranged psychiatrists, just as there are plenty of deranged librarians or organists — some professions attract odd types, merely for the sake of the novel she had to be more subtly nasty or mad than this. Her crudity is too convenient.

The character of the second wife is asked to do a different matter. As the novel opens, we find that Stanley, in his grudging way, rather appreciates her, and that for some reason or other (there is a loose end in the story here) she appreciates him. To all intents and purposes this illusion is maintained well into the plot. It is only when the first wife has to be brought into the house that we see the limits of her supportiveness and sanity. A switch is thrown in her personality when she sees that in certain circumstances Stanley's responsibility to his son comes before her interests.

On realizing this, the second wife behaves in a way which provides the test case for the misogynist argument of the book: are all women mad, or is the really awful thing about them the fact that they are fundamentally sane? Stanley comes home to be told that wife number two has been attacked and knifed by his son. The doctor (an important figure, being male, a friend of Stanley's, a drinker, and therefore sane) tells him that the son claims not to remember anything about the attack. Once the doctor has gone, and before our hero can collect his thoughts, the wife throws a fit and accuses Stanley of not believing her



story: he thinks, she says, that the wounds are self-inflicted. And because he thinks such a rotten thing, she will walk out on him.

Now at first, when the reader is asked to weigh up this possibility, he will think — oh no, that's too much, that's too convenient for Stanley's argument. An apparently sane woman would never do such a thing in order to have her stepson committed as criminally insane. And yet, with a deal of late exposition, Amis does make you believe it — and in doing so he makes you believe rather more of the rest of the book as well. The key authority is the good (male) doctor, who winds up the novel's argument with a vicious diatribe against women.

"It's no use saying anything to a woman when what she wants is a glass. I waited, but there was no follow-up. 'When what?'"

"It's no use saying anything to a woman when what she wants is a glass. I waited, but there was no follow-up. 'When what?'"

It is this character who has provided the crucial forensic evidence about self-inflicted wounds. It is also this character who correctly predicts that, in due course, wife number two will return to her husband, asking him to forget all she has said. She will affect to ignore what she has done. And we believe that Stanley will accede. He will do so because the worst thing about women is that men depend on them. She will do so, if Freud is to be believed, because her revenge is not yet complete.

Love and betrayal: Do they matter?

FICTION

Elaine Feinstein

THE UNBEARABLE LIGHTNESS OF BEING

By Milan Kundera

Translated by Michael Henry Heim

Faber, £9.50

Small nations take a sceptical attitude to the justice of history, as Kundera points out in an interview with Ian McEwan in the latest *Granta*; this relates not only to the politics of national survival but extends to throw doubts on the seriousness of human feeling on every level. Kundera's novel is a witty and painful inquiry into whether either love or betrayal can be said to matter.

It is the paradox at the heart of the title (and Kundera writes with heart as well as intelligence) for if the *Lightness of Being* Tomas finds sweet, until Teresa offers him her life, is valued more than the love and compassion she arouses, it is hard to see how any other cruelty is of much significance. At first, Teresa's dream of Tomas's infidelity is so painful that she has to push needles into the quick beneath her nails in order to bear it; later the same scene becomes a matter of erotic fantasy.

There is always the danger of collusion in such an unequal sexual relationship just as there can be collusion between any victim and his oppressor. Kundera makes the parallel explicit. Dramatic and threatening political events disperse Teresa's personal sadness; yet her brave and elegant photography of invading Russian tanks comes, in Zurich, to seem similar to the faceless photograph of nude bodies on a beach, so much preferred by the jaded Swiss magazine editor.

It is Sabina, one of Tomas's mistresses who suffers from heaviness, not lightness; and she frees herself by a gratuitous act of betrayal. In the stream of her thought that action relates to many other betrayals in her life of parents, husband, and country in turn. For her, the very lightness of being that Tomas once tried to assume, becomes an unbearable emptiness all round her.

The novel is structured so that streams of thought overlap one another to carry the story forward; and though in this way Kundera identifies with all of his actors in turn, he pays them the odd, unfashionable courtesy of giving them an inner world of their own for which he is not responsible. In the same way, love-making between them (as in all Kundera novels an important part of the action) is serious because "when my characters make love they grasp, suddenly, the truth of their life or their relationship".

McEwan's was by no means an easy interview, understandably, although Kundera has been treated less as a political dissident than fellow exiles from the Soviet block. In any novel of decent complexity, the intelligence at work pulls against easy sentimentality, whether personal or political. It is not herism or accident that turns Tomas into a window cleaner. And the abrasive quality of such comedy defences Kundera from the facile emotions roused by telling stories upon which the knowledge of his own exile must necessarily impinge.

For those anxious would savour of Kitsch: an artistic opportunism as such an enemy he is concerned to oppose, as any political regime, however tyrannical. Kundera's essay (also *Granta*) observes his ironic irritation, the casual way in which the values of central Europe have been subsumed into a Slave stereotype to which they have no true affinity. And when he lists the great names of central Europe it is immediately possible to identify "the spiritual cement" of the small nations which have given their strength to his tradition. Perhaps it is no coincidence that the name we have taken most closely into our own hearts is Franz Kafka, a fellow exile, a world, not only of unjust judgment, but no judgment; a world which no longer has any human authentication, and in which the painful realities lie between the crashing weight of personal choice and the infinitely seductive domain of passivity and indifference.

The happy House of Christie ever blessed with singshine

Michael Birkett

GLYNDEBOURNE

A Celebration

Edited by John Higgins

Capa £12.50

Glynedbourne is 50, and this book of elegant essays and revealing pictures celebrates it. Not a coffee-table book; the table is already groaning with Glynedbourne's glamorous annual programmes. Glynedbourne anyway seems, like a perpetual anniversary, blessed with eternal sunshine. *Haras non, quieris nisi serenas* was Becham's motto for *Così Fan Tutti*; for most of us it is the motto of Glynedbourne. Glynedbourne has a rain-gauge, like anywhere else, but we all choose to ignore it, and colour our memories picnic pink.

So we should like Sir Isaiah Berlin's Arcadian essay. He alone not only reveres, but remembers, the new Mozart performances. He also delivers a terrible wiggling to the chic political directors of today (while disclaiming any intention of doing so).

Sir John Pritchard gives directors another wiggling. For him, their sin is that they do not watch the conductor, and that they encroach physically upon

him. (He proposes rules for keeping them away.) Lord Briggs is severe too, but upon these who lazily choose Glynedbourne as a social whipping-boy, and fail to acknowledge the unexpected breadth of its achievements. Sir Roy Strong is strictest of all, surveying the taste and effectiveness of all the scenic designers employed by Glynedbourne. Witty and entertaining for us, for the artists concerned this piece must be rather like waiting for exam results.

Not all of this friendly and civilized book is corrective. John Cox is happily enthralled by Richard Strauss, and equally enthralled by Elisabeth Söderström's unique gift for animating him. Sir John Pritchard is perceptive about Rossini, and about that irrepressibly civilized conductor Vittorio Gui. Raymond Leppard is first delighted that his passion for Monteverdi and Cavalli should be shared anywhere, and then grateful that his half-tragic, half-sexy vision of these operas should have been so generously shared by Glynedbourne. Finally, Sir Peter Hall of the Royal Opera House manages to make us all feel unobservant but grateful. Is there any other director today with his astonishing combination of honesty, scholarship, and passion?

Desmond Shawe-Taylor reminds us of all that Glynedbourne has done for opera, by Mozart or Rossini or Strauss, and Bernard Haitink whets our appetite by announcing his new collaboration with Sir Peter Hall — on Verdi. Gillian Widdicombe records all that modern technology has achieved for Glynedbourne — above all a dramatic increase in popular appeal. She should be reassured that the 1950 *Così Fan Tutti* excerpts have indeed been reissued by EMI (on World Records SF 397). John Higgins should listen to this, because his acute analysis of Glynedbourne's discoveries reveals that he never heard the 1950s singers in person, hence the only serious injustice of this volume — the lack of any real tribute to Sena Jurinac; not just a regular visitor, surely, but a major discovery. The *Vienna* State opera undervalued her for years before her Glynedbourne glory, and indeed after it. Has there been another Glyned-

bourne artist who has so utterly captivated every section of every audience? I remember that I was not the only one to stumble out of the prologue to *Ariadne auf Naxos* groggy with the sheer splendour of her singing. This book ends beguilingly with an untroussed Lord Norwich, but it starts where it should — with the Christies. John the Founder is naturally much celebrated, but George the reigning seigneur writes with the same benevolence as he runs this blessed and unique opera-house business. Then the House of Christie no less than the house of Windsor shows how lucky this nation can be.



Trouffaldino, a master clown, from *The Love for Three Oranges*, by Maurice Sendak and Frank Corsaro, published today by The Bodley Head to celebrate the jubilee of Glynedbourne

● A Knight at the Opera, by Sir Geraint Evans (Michael Joseph, £12.95). For a generation of opera-goers Geraint Evans has embodied Verdi's Falstaff, Mozart's Figaro, Wagner's Beckmesser, and Berg's Wozzeck. His memoirs, written with the help of Noel Goodwin, trace the career from miner's son near Pontypridd to international opera star shining in houses all over the world. They are full of amiable anecdotes about the great names, and professional commentary on the great parts, in which he has enriched the public stock of harmless pleasure.

Old half worlds of fear and ambiguous morality

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

FOUR NOVELS

By W. R. Burnett

FOUR NOVELS

By Anthony Boucher

THE ISAAC QUARTET:

FOUR NOVELS

By Jerome Charyn

Zomba Books, £9.95 each

The initial aim of Zomba's excellent Black Box Thrillers series was to resuscitate the reputations of some unjustly forgotten American crime writers of the "tough" school of the thirties and forties. The latest batch of Four Novels suggests that the publishers may be close to exhausting that particular mine — there are not all that many neglected writers of the style and era worthy of having four books revived. Only W. R. Burnett fits the original bill, and he is hardly unremembered. His appearance is nonetheless extremely welcome.

He wrote three classics of crime fiction, all of which as it happened, were turned into memorable films: *Little Caesar*, *The Asphalt Jungle* and *High Sierra*. In all of them, the central character is the criminal, Burnett understands his motives and his frailties without descending into sentimental support for his actions. He sketches superbly the half-world of fear and ambiguous morality that his characters inhabit.

Anthony Boucher, by contrast, represented the school of

American crime writing that concentrated on erudite detection à l'Anglaise, where dead bodies were devices to elicit suave and often esoteric conversation. Boucher was one of the most elegant practitioners of the genre, his puzzles always entertaining, his plotting impeccable, his fastidious wit occasionally urbane but more often admirable. *The Case of the Seven of Calvary* (a death on the campus, with Sanskrit overtones) and *Nine Times Nine*, which introduces a nun-detective, are the most enjoyable.

Jerome Charyn's *The Isaac*

Quartet, written between 1974 and 1978, is strange and powerful brew. The territory is the much traversed New York Police land, but its characters are surreally unfamiliar. Isaac Sidel, Jewish police chief, manipulates his underlings and his family with cynicism and brutality. His violent patch is ridden with Jewish whores and petty criminals, a monstrous Peruvian-Jewish gang, and pathological vendettas by the score. His daughter is nymphomaniac, and his ex-son in law, a table-tennis fanatic, is a vicious cop with obsessions of his own. It's *West Side Story* by way of Hieronymus Bosch.

Charyn handles his unremittingly sordid theme with gusto and an exceptional flair for language, mood and description. He deserves to be read, but the squeamish may need an extra dash of fortitude.

● The Sheriff of Bombay, by H. R. F. Keating (Collins, £6.95). This time Inspector Ghose is witness as well as investigator. He has seen India's cricket captain, a national hero, at the scene of a particularly brutal murder in

Bombay's red light district. His reputation at risk, he is a reluctant and uneasy participant in the murky inquiry. All the usual Ghonian delights are present, but the backdrop is more sombre. Keating describes the seedy, the repulsive, and the perversely with great sensitivity, evoking an atmosphere that is at once despairing and vividly alive. Ghose's moral dilemmas are fascinating and their resolution, like the investigation's, are convincing.

● Sound Evidence, by June Thomson (Constable, £6.95). In his quiet way Chief Inspector Finch has become a heavy-

weight among our police investigators. The tenth Finch novel is plausible and full of perceptive observations of people and place. As a bonus, he out-argues the lady pathologist on a murder inquiry embracing East End thuggery and homosexuality.

● Face at the Window, by Frank Parrish (Constable, £6.50). Eccentric rural rogue Dan Mallett, lustful and replete with country wisdom, has to flee the local copper with only a luscious young actress as company. For once, even the outrageous Mallett is upstaged, by his shrewd mother.

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LIFE BEFORE BIRTH

Surrogate motherhood has now come to Britain, having been practised in the United States for at least eight years. It has arrived before the Warnock Committee has had time to report on the moral and legal implications of technical developments in human fertilization. It narrowly missed the publication yesterday of a report, *Human Procreation* by a working party of the Council for Science and Society. These are great issues which go to the very heart of our humanity, but the thrust of scientific curiosity in laboratories seems to be outpacing society's ability to ask questions about the direction of that thrust and, if necessary, set down rules to govern it.

In yesterday's report, which may leave little to be said by the Warnock Committee, whose members are said to be unable to agree, the salient practical point was concerned with regulation. It suggested that professional regulation as expressed by the code of practice of the professional bodies was the most appropriate first discipline on these developments, with regulation through the processes of law to govern more general principles. It was recognized that the law should be used sparingly in matters which concern people's private lives and decisions of such great intimacy and sensitivity. However, given the dynamism of research into this area, the working party correctly suggested that something more formal and permanent than, say, the Warnock Committee, should be established. It would be there to monitor developments and supply lay and professional opinion with sufficient information to reject some techniques

if they were clearly offensive to society.

The debate on this issue has thus only just begun, but even at this stage certain points become clear. The first is there will be differences between what is considered ethically respectable for professional researchers and what would pass as socially acceptable for the users of the product of that research. Thus the authors of *Human Procreation* suggest that, though the scientific techniques required to effect surrogate motherhood may be permissible, the commercialization of this practice can be "exploitative, not dissimilar from prostitution, and one which can only degrade the process of childbirth".

So there are two distinct areas of discussion. The first concerns the professional environment in which this kind of genetic research is to be conducted. The second confirms the social acceptability of that research outside the laboratory in society at large. Society is slow to evolve its attitudes, particularly to an issue which goes to the very core of an individual's being. Science, on the other hand, seems to be in a hurry.

At this stage, therefore, it is more important to prepare clear principles and a code of conduct in accordance with those principles for observance by professionals. Only later will it be necessary to devise some legal codification for the laity. It is the conduct of scientists which matters immediately, since scientists are hustling society to take a view about these matters. But they cannot duck responsibility for the consequences of their research by saying that the laboratory is an ethically neutral

place and that it is simply up to society to decide on the propriety of applying the fruits of their research.

The working party which wrote *Human Procreation* sees no absolute objection to the use in research of unimplanted embryos - but only provided they are at an early stage, nor to the freezing of embryos for later implantation, subject to strict parental control. It would be unethical, however, to use fetuses at, or beyond, the stage at which their developing nervous system might be sufficient to provide them with some rudimentary sense of awareness.

That point appears to be about the sixth week after fertilization by when "awareness", which in its simplest form might be equated to sensitivity to pain, is established. The six-week marker is thus a clear point to be included in any code of conduct. There are other obvious practices which should be prohibited such as implanting an embryo which had been the subject of an untried experiment or carrying out experiments on fetuses reared in artificial placentas which may soon be developed.

The advantages of this research in detecting new methods of fertility control and in developing greater understanding of cellular processes are considerable. But they cannot and should not be accepted by professionals - let alone by society - as absolute advances in the human condition for which it would be worth discarding all caution about the very difficult ethical issue which the scientists are now, only too rapidly, opening up for discussion and decision by an unprepared and largely inchoate public opinion.

PAVED WITH PLANNING BLIGHT

In preparing to abolish the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan counties ministers have taken to synopsizing their till now, proud ex-cutioners' song. The new rhythm, which will doubtless now be felt in the Lords, is more hesitant. Mr. Jenkin and Mr. Waldegrave have started to say that the process of killing off the upper tier urban authorities is messy, "imperfect". It was Sir Keith Joseph's word. The business of supplanting an elected set of authorities in May next year, with nominees of the districts and boroughs, is acknowledged to be distasteful. It is necessitated by the cost and inconvenience of the alternatives (either allowing elections to take place in the doomed authorities or extending the term of office of incumbent councillors, including Mr. Livingstone); it is excused by the temporary nature of the arrangements.

Has the humility of ministers, a lack of bravado not due solely to the state of late night sittings, made the provisions of the "paving" bill any more palatable? It is no use anyone pretending that from this exercise there can emerge a wholly consistent set of measures - that indeed would be asking too much from a system of urban governance which, at least in London, contains a century's worth of quirks. Indeed, what recent debates have shown is how little this exercise resembles a skilful political operation, a fine set of calculations which, for example, would have showed in advance that the interim year of administration 1985-86 could in London replace Labour by the Conservatives. Rather, what has

been revealed is how little prior thought went into this programme in advance not only of the election and the manifesto but the publication of last autumn's White Paper.

Mr. Jenkin has suggested in his dogged way that discovering the political consequences of staffing the GLC with borough nominees came as a surprise: an accident. Similarly the mechanics of election and appointment to the Inner London Education Authority seem only recently to have been disclosed to ministers. The official line is that the Government has shown its flexibility by responding to representations made during the period of consultation since the White Paper. The more likely explanation is a successful ambush of the policy-making process organized within the Department of Education. Either way the result - the promise of direct elections for the Inner London Education Authority in 1986 - is surely welcome. By itself here could be a fascinating experiment in the government of an important service which could permit some breach in the partisan walls which have hitherto protected County Hall. More broadly, there is a large concession by the Government in offering direct elections to an upper tier authority akin to the several joint boards and single purpose authorities to be created for police, fire and transport. It ought to be extended.

Ministers' new-found modesty ought to encourage the Lords when they contemplate the rocks in the paving bill. As always there is a line to be drawn between the hyper-constitutionalism sometimes displayed in

the upper house and that elegant and unique function of legislative revision: extirpating the drafting errors and solecisms of ministers and departments. The task of the Lords is not to reject this bill, which remains a valid proxy for the substantive measure to follow. What they might do is seize on recent ministerial hesitations, for example, on timetable. Is May 1986 fixed as the date for abolition? On it hangs the necessity of cancelling elections. And if next year's elections are to be cancelled, then it is vital again to attempt to remove all taint of gerrymandering and fix from the interim arrangements. Extending the term of office of incumbents has problems - during debate one MP warned, rightly, of the dangers of "flag-end" administration. Why has the Government apparently not contemplated the drastic, but clean cut, solution of central appointments to an interim commission of good men and true to wind down the GLC and the other councils? This would be a quango, true; but so are the staff commissions which are being proposed.

Debaters in the Lords must not let ministers escape with interim arrangements which manifestly abrogate their own principles. Mr. Waldegrave justifies abolition on the grounds that it will move power to unitary authorities which are more local and more responsible. Perhaps. But the delegation of members of those same authorities - the invitation for Barking to adjudicate on Richmond, for Salford to muddle with St. Helens - to service on the upper tier authorities is, even temporarily, unacceptable.

RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB

West Germany is finally getting the president for whom it seems to have been waiting for many years. Herr Richard von Weizsäcker was elected yesterday with the support of both main parties and will take office on July 1. The only surprise is that a man so widely seen as ideally suited to the job has taken so long to reach it. His presidency has seemed inevitable ever since he joined the executive of the Christian Democratic Party in 1966. Only the vagaries of party politics barred the way.

The office requires a man elected by politicians yet somewhat above politics, a figure who can represent the integrative function of the state and provide a focus for national loyalty. In many respects he is like a constitutional monarch. He proposes the Chancellor for election by Parliament and then appoints him. He also appoints Government ministers and can dissolve Parliament under certain circumstances. He has little direct political power but he can exert considerable political, moral and intellectual influence if he is a man of sufficient calibre.

Herr von Weizsäcker is such a man. He is a liberal, Protestant conservative who has been sufficiently loyal to his fellow Christian Democrats to have won their backing yet is sufficiently detached from the more divisive issues of party politics to have received the votes of the Social Democrats as well. He seems to have a gift for straddling divisions. During the Second World War he served in the German army yet hated the Nazis and was close to the conspiracy to assassinate Hitler in 1944. At the Nuremberg trials he defended his own father, who had served in the German Foreign Ministry but maintained contacts with London and the German resistance. Churchill condemned the trial and the father served only eighteen months of a seven year sentence, but the experience marked the son for life as well as exposing him to the full and detailed evidence of Nazi crimes.

Instead of following the family tradition of public service he opted for the more committed life of politics yet the patrician attitudes of his background

never left him, and he retained the ability to see both sides of an issue. He was, for instance, personally in favour of Herr Brandt's opening to the East, yet he went against Herr Brandt on the crucial confidence vote and emerged unscathed by accusations of opportunism.

He therefore seems particularly well fitted to bridge divisions in German politics as well as the gap between the new generation and those contaminated by Nazism. His cool rationality will supplement the warm populism of Herr Kohl, and his Protestantism will balance the Chancellor's Catholicism. His close association with the Protestant church - he was president of the lay council for many years - also brings him to the heart of the debate over nuclear weapons. At a time when many Germans feel pulled apart by East-West tensions, worried by unemployment and technological lag, distrustful by allies and unsettled by protest movements at home, he will be challenged more than were most of his predecessors by the need to provide reassurance and sense of national identity.

Compensation in public sector

From the Attorney General
Sir, Julian Haviland, your Political Editor, writes today (May 22) about the decision of the European Commission of Human Rights to refer to the European Court of Human Rights cases concerning nationalisation of aircraft and shipbuilding industries by the last Labour Government. This followed the Commission's conclusion that there had been no breach of the rights of any of the applicants under the Convention.

Kenneth Fleet, your Executive Editor, in his much more balanced and thoughtful article in the same edition on the same subject, rightly points to the need for careful study of the Commission's report. Except to the extent that they are summarised in the Commission's report, the arguments which the parties put to the Commission in these cases are, and must remain, confidential. Nevertheless, even without reference to them or to the study which Mr. Fleet recommended, it should have been quite possible for the Political Editor to produce from information that has long been publicly available (that is to say, the press release which the Commission's secretariat put out immediately after the hearings last year) something more closely approaching an accurate account of the proceedings and of the arguments put forward on behalf of the United Kingdom.

In the first place, I myself did not appear at any stage before the Commission and so the references to the arguments which I put forward in my speeches are a figment of Mr. Haviland's imagination.

On the substance of the matter, it can be seen from the outline in the press release, and will be seen even more clearly when the Commission's report is published, that it was never part of the argument put forward by the Government that an expropriation without compensation would be justifiable or that there was no ground for criticism of the compensation actually paid in these cases.

What was said - and this is a very different matter - is that the need to pay compensation, which has always been accepted by governments in this country, does not arise from anything in the Convention and that the standards laid down by the Convention as to the amount of compensation, if they were relevant, would not be breached by what happened in these cases.

The Commission has endorsed those arguments. The Government are confident that the court will do so also. Yours sincerely, MICHAEL HAYES, Royal Courts of Justice, WC2, May 22.

Out of touch

From Mr. Jeffrey Gordon
Sir, The Hyde Park Harriers' club was formed four years ago, under the patronage of the London attorney to the Chase Manhattan Bank, and consists chiefly of Americans.

In the case of the lonely Crocker National Bank's vice-president (May 12) it is like the west coast not knowing what the east coast is doing. Yours etc. JEFFREY GORDON (Hon. Secretary, Hyde Park Harriers), 22 Ross Court, West Coast, Putney Hill, SW15, May 17.

The cost of current

From the Director-General of the CBI

Sir, The Confederation of British Industry is still particularly concerned about the high cost of electricity to intensive users. Our latest reports show that some users in the steel, chemicals, glass, clay, man-made fibre and paper and board industries are paying more for their electricity than their Continental rivals.

So it is not a fair interpretation to suggest that the latest world survey conducted by National Utility Services (*The Times*, May 11) refutes this. What it does show, as we have consistently said, is that for the majority of other industrial users, UK electricity prices are competitive with Continental levels, with the exception of France, where prices are the lowest in Europe.

The data in the CBI European Comparative Price Report, produced in close consultation with the electricity supply industry, refer to generally available tariff prices, but over and above these figures special contracts are available to a number of Continental countries which put our UK electricity-intensive users at a disadvantage.

We clearly welcome the recent stability in electricity prices, which is beneficial to industrial users in general. However, a specific prob-

Golden handshakes

From Mr. J. T. Hall

Sir, Mrs Fordham (May 18) expresses moral indignation at the level of certain "golden handshakes" reported recently. She would do well to direct her ire at the press, who persist in describing any compensation payment to an ex-director (irrespective of whether it is made pursuant to a legal obligation) as if it were an ill-gotten windfall.

The use of "handshake" to describe a sum paid as compensation for loss of office or employment is a misnomer. More often than not such payments are the sugar coating on a bitter pill, necessitated by the premature

The missiles moved forward by the Soviet Union, referred to in yesterday's leading article, are SS1-3-22s, not SS20s.

Plea for reconciliation in mining

From the Bishops of Southwell, Derby and Sheffield

Sir, As bishops working and living in the region where the present dispute in the mining industry is focused, we write to express our concern not only about its implications for the future livelihood of all associated with the industry but also about the devastating effect it is having on whole communities in our dioceses.

The impact of this conflict on families and communities is deeply divisive. Not only is there real material hardship for the many families involved in the strike, but also the dispute is creating divisions within families, between families and across communities where working pits are being picketed.

As a consequence, we are seeing old wounds from past conflicts reopened and new ones inflicted. The longer this dispute continues the deeper these wounds will go, the more complex the healing process will be and the greater the scars.

During such a dispute it is all too easy to forget that every member of a mining community will have to find ways of living and working together once it is over. Beyond its end the painful process of re-establishing relationships at work, in the community, within families and with the police will be unavoidable. Without a spirit of reconciliation life in the Nottinghamshire mining community will be fraught with festering resentment.

Sixth-form studies

From Mr. Mark Ryan

Sir, I cannot see how David Emms (May 8) regards Sir Keith Joseph's new paper on AS levels as a "true gleam of light".

As yet there are no detailed syllabuses, but surely one cannot believe that English, French, mathematics, history, geography and the rest will be a "breaking free of the restricted range of subjects which has stereotyped the education of our able pupils for too long" (Lord Flowers, March 8).

These subjects are simply O level writ large, perhaps they are more of the same. The subjects hardly represent the "wider range" which Mr. Emms quotes as being Sir Keith Joseph's aim.

Where, one might ask, are politics, current affairs, art, art

Cold comfort rectories

From the Reverend William Hurdman

Sir, Your Property Correspondent (May 9) draws attention once again to the sale of vicarages. The Church's policy seems to be to sell off all the older historic vicarages and rectories and replace them, if they are to be replaced, with modern small ones.

This selling off of historic houses is usually justified on the grounds that the cost of upkeep of an old house is too high and that clergy, and particularly wives, cannot cope in large houses and prefer smaller ones.

There is some truth in this, but a counter argument needs to be put. The older houses are often much better built and in the long run may not cost as much as the new ones which, because of the lower standard of modern building, need to be replaced much more quickly than, say, a sturdy Georgian one.

Also, not all incumbents and their wives would prefer to live in a modern standardized box. Many of us would prefer to put on extra jumpers to keep warm in a fine old house than to swelter in a centrally-heated, labour-saving bungalow.

It is sometimes argued that old houses are a disincentive to possible new incumbents, especially in the country. But I suspect that at least as many clergy might accept a country living, partly because there is a fine historic house to go with the job. In this case new vicarages are a positive disincentive.

Perhaps those clergy who feel that at least some of the old houses, if there are any left, should be retained by the Church and used for their original purpose might form a pressure group to lobby archdeacon, parsonages committees and the Church Commissioners and to try to get the present policy of selling-off reversed.

A large historic vicarage can play a vital part in a village community and may sometimes be the only available meeting place. Selling of large vicarages, often to wealthy outsiders who have little time for village life, can be a blow to the life of a community. It is perhaps yet another example of the fashionable trend towards privatisation.

Yours sincerely, WILLIAM HURDMAN, Ashby Rectory, Southborough, South Humberstone, May 12.

Right of reply

From Mr. P. M. Elton

Sir, Mr. Robbins of the NGA, states (May 18) that it is beyond his comprehension that the insistence on the right of reply can be construed as censorship. Let me help him.

The people insisting on this so-called "right of reply" have no authority to this insistence other than their industrial muscle, which hardly is the basis for rational decisions.

The second, and more telling, point is that this "insistence" is exercised in a most peculiarly selective fashion, i.e., when trade unions or trade union personalities are involved.

In other areas where there could well be a case for a "right of reply" these champions of democracy stay silent. This is hardly a situation which should give anyone, least of

termination of the ex-director's service agreement and the resultant loss of job security.

The amount of compensation is almost entirely the subject of extensive legal and financial advice and discounted by the likelihood of future employment, the effects of taxation and the accelerated nature of the payment. It may also be overlooked that the lump sum will then be taxable in the recipient's hands to the extent that it exceeds £25,000.

There is undoubtedly an argument for saying that shareholders should be given greater control over the terms on which senior directors are engaged and over terminal payments or other benefits when their services are dispensed with. The Companies Act 1980 has moved some way in that direction. But to suggest that the remedy lies in

Right to remove a child abroad

From Mr. Peter George

Sir, Under the Child Abduction Bill recently before Parliament it would become an offence for a person connected with a child to take or send the child out of the United Kingdom without the appropriate consent. A person connected with a child includes a parent. The appropriate consent includes the consent of the other parent or, if the child is the subject of a custody order, the leave of the court which made the order.

If a parent who is a foreign national removes a child to his own country, is that foreign jurisdiction going to be more reluctant to send the child back if the parent says something along these lines: "If you do that I will not be able to see my child because if I return to England I will be prosecuted?"

If we are going to make it a criminal offence to take a child out of English jurisdiction, what view are we going to take about a child abducted into England? At the moment the law is clear, even if there is an existing foreign order (see *In re R. & R. (minors)*, *The Times*, July 9, 1981).

In every case the course to be followed must be determined by the best interests of the child. Where a child has been "kidnapped" into England in defiance of a foreign order, or even if there is no foreign order, the child is not to be sent back if the court here considers it contrary to the child's best interests and there must be an "unsentimental assessment".

This might very often mean that if the kidnapper was the mother and the child was young it would stay here. If we are going to make it a criminal offence to take the child out of England but make "best interests" the test if a child is brought in then there is a danger of double standards.

Finally, to make a criminal of a parent who removes or tries to remove his or her child from the United Kingdom could entail a small further twist. The very association of criminal law with family law requires careful consideration. You have got to think very hard about putting people in prison or fining them if their actions, however misguided, are born of a deep love of their own child and even a sincere belief as to what is best for that child.

A great deal of thought has been given to the question in other countries. In the United States, for example, the uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, which by and large provides that the home state should be the state with jurisdiction even if the child has been abducted to another state, has an international application relating to the recognition and enforcement of custody decrees "rendered by appropriate authorities of other nations".

Yours faithfully, PETER GEORGE, Hale Court, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, May 14.

From the Chairman of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art
Sir, I should like to comment on Lord Astor's letter (May 16). The application for an export licence for the Southampton armour was referred to us in June and considered as soon as possible after its receipt. Following our meeting in August, we made our first and only recommendation to the Minister for the Arts: that an export licence should be withheld for six months.

We recognise that six months is a long time to suspend an export licence. Whatever period we recommend depends entirely on the individual circumstances of the case and how important the committee considers it to the National Heritage, in another case last year - also, it happens, involving a suit of armour from Hever of considerably greater value - the export stop was shorter precisely in order to avoid imposing an unnecessary burden on the owner.

Yours faithfully, PLYMOUTH, Chairman. REVIEWING COMMITTEE ON THE EXPORT OF WORKS OF ART, Office of Arts and Libraries, Great George Street, SW1.

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Sir, Referring to Mr. R. J. Ellis's letter (May 21), from the point of being a balloon pilot I am completely against straw and stubble burning. Balloonists always attempt to land in cut stubble, fields since they can be virtually certain of causing no damage.

However, when the fields have been burnt the balloons invariably get numerous black streaks from the field.

Yours sincerely, JULIAN NOTT, 49 Mill Lane, NW6, May 22.

Straw burning

From Mr. Julian Nott

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However, when the fields have been burnt the balloons invariably get numerous black streaks from the field.

Yours sincerely, JULIAN NOTT, 49 Mill Lane, NW6, May 22.

Getting the taste

From Mrs R. E. King

Sir, For two years I waged a successful war against slugs, using beer in small cartons as traps. Lately refills have been disappearing and today I found out why when I saw a blackbird taking long drinks from two of the cartons before taking a drink from the bird bath.

Yours truly, ROSE E. KING, 32 Green Lane, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, May 19.

Cricket proposals

From Mr. Mike Brearley

Sir, Mr. David Gravelly (May 19) wrote: "Was it not, Mike Brearley, who recently defined a professional (sportsman) as someone who would do almost anything for money?"

It was not.

Yours faithfully, MIKE BREARLEY, Lord's Cricket Ground, NW8, May 21.

THE ARTS

Cannes Film Festival: David Robinson makes his final assessment
British generosity seems ill rewarded

One of the major industries in Cannes is the production of daily magazines, to mop up the millions of dollars which distributors spend on advertising at the Festival. In the past a number of American and French trade papers have competed for the market: all of them have now however been overtaken by the lively English trade weekly *Screen International*. It has the fastest catch of glossy ads, the most reliable programme of the hundreds of daily screenings and the best front-page stories (even if on a couple of occasions last week the headlines were shared with denials of the previous day's story).

This year, though, *Screen International* hit on a winner, introducing a daily chart on which a jury of 12 critics from as many different countries recorded their star ratings of the films in competition. Obviously as it may seem, nobody had ever tried it before, but it was instantly the daily breakfast topic. Competitors scanned the chart anxiously and sometimes suicidally, and every jury member seemed thoroughly *au fait* with the *Screen International* line-up.

The clear favourite by this poll was Wim Wenders' American-made *Paris, Texas*, with Bertrand Tavernier's seductive *Un Dimanche à la campagne* following on strongly. Tavernier's film is adapted from the last novel of the famous French screenwriter Pierre Bost. *Monsieur l'Admiral* va bien! *Mourir*, Louis Ducruet, the veteran stage actor and director, plays his first major film role as an old painter who is the centre of a turbulent family reunion at his idyllic country house, one summer's day in 1912.

Following these the critics' favourites were, in order, John Huston's foolhardy adaptation of *Under the Volcano*; Maria Menezes's *Diary*, a remarkable autobiographical impression of life as the daughter of a victim of Stalin's purges and as an adolescent in Cold War Hungary; and, more surprisingly, Theo Angelopoulos's *Journey to Cythera*, which, to many of us, seemed only ponderous and precious.

The Irish entry, *Cal*, achieved the lowest place in the voting, and the two British entries, Marek Kaniwsky's *Another Country* and Jerzy Skolimowski's *Success is the Best Revenge*, were only a point or two above it. Despite this setback there was elsewhere a gratifying sense of a British presence in Cannes. Channel 4 is now recognized as a major sponsor of serious films, and its credit appeared on several of the most eminent offerings, including the Angelopoulos film and Gregory Nava's *El Norte*.

The outstanding successes in a Quinzaine des Réalisateurs much smaller and more selective than in previous years were James Ivory's *The Bostonians* (flying an English flag) and Stephen Frears's *The Hit*, from an ingenious script by Stephen Prince about a "grass" who develops, during years as a fugitive, a philosophical bent.

There is undeniably a real sense of interest in British cinema at an event like Cannes, and a real curiosity to know what Frears and Forsyth and Douglas and Anderson are currently preparing. The official industry bodies do a creditable job in meeting this curiosity. The British stand in the market is one of the biggest, and the only one consistently staffed by people who are not only authoritative but nice

The critics' choice: Nastassia Kinski in Wim Wenders's *Paris, Texas*

into the bargain and generous with reliable information and well-produced publicity material. There is no question that people are trying.

This festival reaffirmed too that one of the most exploitable assets of our national cinema is a widespread fascination with English life, character, history and institutions. The English were more in evidence than any other race, not just in the national exhibits, but in films from elsewhere. In Satyajit Ray's *The Home and the World* the English teacher, affecting played by the marvellous Jennifer Kendal, we figured, of course, in the Franco-German *Agente* and again in *Under the Volcano*.

The full extent of the Englishman's excitement to the eyes of foreigners only became clear to me on hearing two Eastern European critics puzzling over a comedy scene in *Success is the Best Revenge* in which the admonitions of Michael York's bank manager, played by Jane Asher, are undercut when the hot water bottle at her feet bursts. "But what?" asked one of the East Euro-

peans, "was the rubber thing which made the water?"

"That is a hot water bottle."

"But what is that?"

"They are rubber flasks. The English fill them with hot water and take them to their beds."

"But why?"

"The English make their bedrooms very cold."

"See. Why?"

"They don't like to be warm. I suppose."

"Yes. But what is the rubber bottle?"

Film may be an international language, but the vocabulary can have its problems.

The critical stars were not too prodigal for the final films in competition: Jacques Dailon's *Le Pirate*, a kinky triangle (inevitably including Jane Birkin) from France; Carlos Diegues's *Quilombo*, a folkloric historical piece about native resistance to seventeenth-century Portuguese colonialists in Brazil; and a new version of Pirandello's *Enrico IV* by Marco Bellocchio.

Pirandello is having a major revival

in Italy: Marcello Mastroianni is due to star in a remake of *The Late Marquis Paval*, and the Taviani Brothers are filming a series of short stories under the collective title *Kaos*. Enrico IV, the nobleman who takes refuge in a real or assumed madness, is a ready-made Bellocchio hero; and this is an even more faithful rendering of the play than the Giorgio Pasina version of forty years ago. Predictably, Mastroianni's playing of the title role is more naturalistic and easy than the celebrated and far-over-the-top virtuoso interpretation by Osvaldo Valenti in the earlier adaptation.

The closing film was *The Bounty*, which is technically British though directed by the New Zealander Roger Donaldson. The object of the new version is to present a more understanding view of Bligh (played by Anthony Hopkins). In the process, however, the character of Christian has become quite incoherent; and Mel Gibson's vague performance is no help. The script is credited to Robert Bolt, but its formlessness and crude anachronisms look as if less careful hands have been at work on it.

Theatre

Golden Boy

Lyttelton

It has been said before, but this production compels me yet again to salute Bill Bryden and his company within a company as the most fruitful working group to have emerged in the National Theatre since its move to the South Bank.

Bryden's productions are linked events in a process of exploration; and the present show follows on from Bryden's O'Neill revivals as the next stage in a coherent long-term plan. And I doubt whether the quality of its ensemble, its command of idiom and its ability to project a sense of community at a particular historical moment could have been achieved without the past preparation.

Such skills are vital to any revival of Clifford Odets (American productions included). He was a marvellous writer of imperfect plays, and *Golden Boy*, which in 1937 brought him his greatest success, combines dialogue and characterization of the utmost brilliance and honesty with a ramshackle morality structure and manipulative sentimentalities that make you want to shut your eyes.

It has often been pointed out that the story of a gifted young immigrant Italian violinist who goes after the big money as a prize-fighter and loses his soul presents a deadly forecast of Odets's own career, from its beginnings in Group Theatre idealism to his sold-out final days in Hollywood.

What this viewpoint ignores is the story's failure to push the hero's struggle through to its ugly logical end. Instead of finishing up as a victim of the success ethic to which he has sacrificed his life, Joe Bonaparte undergoes a craven last-minute act of contrition (after killing an opponent in the ring) and then expires in a car crash with the girl of his choice. To use a choice phrase of Peter Nichols, Odets is guilty of knocking on the door and running away.

Where plotting is concerned, it is also hard to swallow the pathetic contrast between the supposedly pure world of music



Jeremy Flynn: physical perfection

and the brutally corrupt world of the fight game (as though there were no competition between star violinists). This, however, is where Odets reduces complaints to stunned silence. It is certainly hard to see Joe as a musician, in spite of his declarations on music's therapeutic effects, and his prudent departure to an adjoining room to try out a bit of Bach. But the play itself does not belabour the contrast. Instead, Odets discovers a sufficient stage inside the boxing community: a world extending from the outright commercial villainy of Joe's gangster manager Fuselli, to the selfless care of his coach, Tokio, matching that of any silver-haired conservatoire teacher.

Hayden Griffin's sets transport the seedy, working environment of Edward Hopper's America into the theatre: opening on oblique platforms for the manager's office and the stuffy Bonaparte living room, and enlarging to full stage width for the grimy gym and fight dressing-room, with 9,000 fans baying for blood over the actors' heads. Visually, Griffin's *mastersroke* comes in the two park scenes where Joe shows his vulnerable side to the hard-bitten Lorna (Lisa Eichhorn).

The performances, almost without exception, have a

Run-on, one-act ease and spontaneity. I found myself repeatedly checking the text to confirm that this torrent of idiomatic speech had actually been written down. Performances like Derek Newark's small-time manager and his long-term girl friend (shades of Nathan Detroit and Miss Adelaide) have the precise bruised, nail-biting realism of people who have suffered a lifetime of disappointments but are fighting on for lack of any alternative.

The rasp, casual wit and outbursts of comic rage are gifts to the English-speaking theatre for which we in Britain have no equivalent. The arrival of Fuselli into this seedy hard-working atmosphere is one of the most chilling passages. Jack Shepherd, a quiet black-clad figure with patent-leather hair, arrives with his bodyguard and introduces himself with a modesty which he preserves throughout.

With violence and anger erupting all round him, Shepherd retains an apologetic stillness that proclaims him the most dangerous of all. Jeremy Flynn's Joe, cast to physical perfection for the lightweight title, arrives like a bullet and carves his way to the top with ever-hardening features suggesting a Brooklyn Dorian Gray.

Irving Wardle

Dance

four, is another of Pierre Lacotte's imaginative reconstructions of lost ballets from the romantic era. One could say of the heroine, a Swiss milkmaid, that she was poor but she was honest. Luckily she was not the victim of a rich man's game, because, although Oswald, Lord of the Manor, has her kidnapped in order to pay his addresses, his passion proves to be pure; he begs her pardon and her hand in marriage.

Even when complicated by the presence of a statue of mildred (Oswald for no readily apparent reason substitutes it for himself, then himself for it) and an unfavourable auditor, that does not make much of a plot,

so most of Act I is given over to some village junketings and most of Act II to a wedding celebration, during which any number of unnamed characters get to dance solos, duets or trios.

I suspect that the title role cannot be very close to Ekaterina Maximova's heart, since she has always looked for depth in the characters she plays, and this one is about as shallow as they come. That does not stop her from making the most of it; nobody has eyes that can look more roughly, few can fill those same eyes with such convincing tenderness or alarm.

As for her dancing, the only complaint could be that she makes the fiendishly difficult solos look so easy that she had far less than her share of applause. She articulates all the quick little steps with shining clarity, smoothes them into a flowing whole and phrases them to bring out every nuance of musical intent.

Not, actually, that there is a lot of nuance in the score by two gentlemen named Gyorvatz and Karaf, but it is pretty and pleasant, often reminiscent of tunes by more distinguished names. Lacotte's own scenery is charming, too, but the dresses tend to be too much alike.

Stanislav Isayev as Oswald sits patiently looking on for most of the first act (more reaction would be welcome), then comes alive in the second half, all with his inimitably smooth manner. I enjoyed Sergei Beloribkin's account of the rival - not too ostentatious, and convincingly devoted; also the style and verve of Tatiana Paly and Anna Serdiuk among the soloists.

I felt, though, that other, more expressive western choreographers would have more for this company: why not Ashton, Cranko or Darrell next time?

John Percival

Television

A life of fearful convulsions

Rooting about in the best documentary tradition, Q.E.D. (BBC1) is turning out some fascinating stuff. Last week it examined the agreeably balanced ecology of London's feral cats; this week it visited a Neapolitan suburb whose ecology seems on the point of going out of balance for good.

Pozzuoli suffers 25 mini-earthquakes a day, and is moving heavenwards at the rate of three inches a month. With stray dogs running about beneath their picturesquely broken columns, the wrecked buildings look like stage sets for grand opera. Many of the inhabitants have fled, some financially ruined, some in a state of nervous collapse. A refugee mother presented her son to the cameras in him the constant terrestrial convulsions had set off internal epileptic convulsions, and they had also robbed him of the power of speech.

This being Italy, of course, there is not enough cash to pay

for the research necessary to predict the time and nature of the eruption which everyone agrees is now due, so thousands are die during that sudden event. Q.E.D. brutally juxtaposed a thriving Roman-style bath, whose proprietor is staying and trusting in God, and a similar bath ten miles up the road in Herculaneum.

The programme emphasized the parallels between volcanoes and atom bombs; it might also have remarked on the way potential victims tame, to their private satisfaction, the fearful connotations of both.

Juliet Aced's play *Out of Order* (BBC2) traced cleverly on the fearful connotations of schizophrenia. Its plot was simple: rather than let his crazy mother be committed, an anxious but determined son had succeeded in convincing her that her home was a hospital, and that he himself was her psychiatrist. The dialogue was too much like a game of verbal ping-pong for total plausibility but, with Sarah

Badel in the leading role, the basic idea was presented with sufficient panache to make an unforgettable little drama.

Passage to Britain (ITV) last night reached that well-worn topic, immigration from the Caribbean. David Cohen's collection of interviews was intelligently presented, and much sound sense was expressed, but in his analysis of the alternative social routes which second and third-generation Blacks now take, he omitted the commonest route of all - cultural assimilation, to the point where skin-colour is absolutely the only characteristic distinguishing them from anyone else.

Michael Church

● Sir Ian Hunter, the impresario, has been elected Chairman of the London Festival Ballet Trust. He succeeds Gerhard Weiss, who has been Chairman for the past nine years and who will remain a member of the board.

John Percival

Court of Appeal

Law Report May 24 1984

Queen's Bench Division

Priority of crew over master for pay unjust

The Royal Wells

Before Mr Justice Sheen

Judgment delivered May 18

The ancient rule that the wages of the crew had priority over the claim of the master of a vessel was no longer just. Under present conditions the master, officers and crew were all employees of the ship owner and a claim for wages by a master of a ship ranked *pari passu* with the claims for wages by the members of the crew.

Mr Justice Sheen so held in the Admiralty Court of the Queen's Bench Division when ordering that the claim of the seven plaintiffs comprising the master, officers and crew of the Royal Wells should rank *pari passu* against the proceeds of sale.

Mr W. E. Whitehouse-Vaux for the plaintiffs; Mr John Keeder, as amicus curiae.

MR JUSTICE SHEEN said that the motor vessel Royal Wells was a small general cargo ship which was owned by the Gulf and Suez Shipping Company when the writ in the action was issued in November 1983 on behalf of the master, officers and crew claiming wages which were due to them. On December 7, 1983, the ship was ordered to be appraised and sold by the Admiralty Marshal. Time was allowed for negotiation during which the Marshal was responsible for dock dues and for the crew's subsistence. The vessel was sold in March 1984 for £15,250.

It was apparent that the net proceeds of sale were insufficient to meet the claims of the crew in full. At the hearing on May 4, 1984 Mr Justice Sheen accepted that the claims of the officers and crew would take priority over the claim of the master and relied upon a statement in *British Shipping Law* volume 1, 574, 574.

The authors stated that crew's wages had priority over master's wages and disbursements. Authority for that proposition was given by *The Salacia* (1882) 1 L.R. 443 and *The Mors* (1932) 1 L.R. 109.

After the deduction of the Admiralty Marshal's expenses from the proceeds of sale the fund was insufficient to satisfy the full claims

of the officers and crew. Accordingly if their claims had priority over the claim of the master, the fund would be exhausted and the master would receive nothing.

His Lordship had raised the question whether the statement in the *Admiralty Practice* was sound in principle. Counsel had been in an avowed position. The matter was not adjourned so that the court could have the assistance of an amicus.

The rule that the claim of a master for his wages and disbursements was postponed to the claim of the officers and crew was an ancient rule. Historically, there were many differences between the claim of a master and the claim of the crew for their respective wages.

In the eighteenth century the general maritime law was that where a total loss occurred without any profit being made each must bear his own loss. The owner, his vessel, the merchant, his goods and the sailor his wages.

No reliance could be placed on those cases in which the decision depended upon the fact that the master was liable to pay the crew's wages. A claim for wages by the master of a ship ranked *pari passu* with the claims of the crew.

Solicitor: Clifford-Turner;

Treasury Solicitor.

Judge has duty to remedy counsel's error

Regius v Naindeer

Before Lord Justice Purchas, Mr Justice Hobhouse and Sir John Thompson

Reasons delivered May 18

Where counsel for the prosecution, contrary to section 1(b) of the Criminal Evidence Act 1984, made an adverse comment upon a defendant's failure to call his wife to give evidence on behalf of his defence, it was the trial judge's duty, depending upon the circumstances of each case, to remedy that breach in his summing up to the jury, and especially so where the accused was a man of good character and his bona fides were central to the offence.

The Court of Appeal so held in giving reasons for allowing the appeal on May 11 of Philip Hossein Khan Naindeer against his conviction on March 16, 1983 at Croydon Crown Court (Mr Assistant Recorder Blackford) of theft of three bottles of whisky contrary to section 1(1) of the Theft Act 1968 for which he was fined 2100.

Mr Peter Clarke, who did not appear below, was assisted by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant Mrs Cheryl Drew for the Crown; Mr Brendan Flanagan, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, as amicus curiae.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the breach of section 1(b) of the 1984 Act was central to the justice of the case.

By not correcting the error, the assistant recorder overlooked the position the jury were left in, faced with two conflicting submissions about the failure to call the accused's wife.

It was established that where the judge himself exercised his discretion to comment upon the accused's failure to call his spouse or to give evidence himself, he had to do so with a great deal of circumspection except in exceptional circumstances. With no

directions given at all, the jury were left in a wholly unsatisfactory position.

Solicitors: Freeborough Slack & Co.

Landscaping a field is not reconstruction

Botterill and Cheshire v Bedfordshire County Council

Judgment delivered May 21

The infilling of former brick pits on a four-acre site at Elstow, Bedfordshire, by the removal of topsoil, depositing fresh waste, replacing the topsoil and then planting trees was not reconstruction within section 30 (1) (f) of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, which provided grounds on which a landlord might oppose an application for a new tenancy.

By not correcting the error, the assistant recorder overlooked the position the jury were left in, faced with two conflicting submissions about the failure to call the accused's wife.

THE PRESIDENT said that the judge below had accepted the argument for the applicants that the land itself could not be reconstructed and had been assisted by the observations of Lord Justice Diplock in *Housleys Ltd v Bloomer-Holt Ltd* (1966) 1 W.L.R. 1244, 1252 who said that "... on the true construction of paragraph (f) ... 'the premises' ... must be limited to that part of the holding which is capable of being demolished and capable of being reconstructed".

The landscaping of a field unaffected by erection of buildings did not represent reconstruction.

Mr Richard Slowe for the appellant; Mr Michael Crystal, QC, for the respondents.

Market losses no evidence of negligence

Merrill Lynch Futures Inc v York House Trading Ltd and Another

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Griffiths

Judgment delivered May 21

Losses made on the London commodities market could not of themselves provide evidence of negligence on the part of a broker, and it followed that the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur* did not apply.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by defendants against the order of Sir Neil Lawson sitting as a High Court judge on January 16, when he refused to set aside a judgment in default of delivery of further and better particulars of their counterclaim against the plaintiff commodity broker on the ground that it disclosed no cause of action.

Mr Richard Slowe for the appellant; Mr Michael Crystal, QC, for the respondents.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that it was well known that the commodity market was extremely volatile and even experienced people lost money. The mere fact that a deal was unsuccessful was not of itself sufficient to raise the inference that the advice given had been negligent.

His Lordship was not saying that there could never be circumstances where an inference of negligence could be drawn but he agreed with Mr Justice Mocatta in *Stafford v Conus Commodities Services Ltd* (1981) 1 All ER 891 that it would require exceedingly strong evidence from expert brokers in relation to individual transactions to establish negligence.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed.

Solicitors: Gouldens; Linklaters & Paines.

Shares lower again

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, May 14. Dealings End, June 1. \$ Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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UNITED DISCOUNT									
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Speakers at the Government of the Stock Exchange reopened the structure of the market which it of its own market have closed pre dangerous.

"We in the B. Pemberton said, about the future of the country market, a system of exchange which plays its role in the competitive share of the market."

The Bank is of the market, what is the orders are able maximum degree think that about reasonable sure is of liquidity. That continued market continuous process as fair."

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

A two-tier share market would satisfy the Bank

Speaking in Liverpool yesterday, the Governor of the Bank of England did the Stock Exchange a singular service: he reopened the crucial debate on the future structure of the Stock Exchange equity market which the Council of the Stock Exchange, in the embittered eyes of many of its own members, seemed effectively to have closed prematurely and possibly dangerously.

"We in the Bank," Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton said, "remain open-minded about the future trading system in the equity market, or perhaps I should say 'systems', since we recognize the possibility that two or more may need to co-exist."

Earlier he had laid down the essential characteristics of the trading system that alone would find favour with the Bank: "A Stock Exchange which offers maximum liquidity and investor protection; and which plays its full part in a vigorous, competitive UK securities industry, capable of gaining a significantly larger share of the total world market."

The Bank is convinced that a central market, "that is to say one in which all orders are able to interact, offers the maximum degree of liquidity. We also think that ability to deal continuously in reasonable size is an important attribute of liquidity. That suggests the need for committed market makers ready to make continuous prices in foul weather as well as fair."

The bank is further convinced that an important contribution to investor protection will have to come from arrangements for disclosure. This could, and I believe in time inevitably will, involve contemporaneous publication of the size of deals and the prices at which they have been transacted.

If one takes two of the Governor's criteria of acceptability, liquidity and investor protection, then as he himself admitted "the jobbing system and separation of capacity provide the best mechanism... liquidity is assured, the investor in protected and the whole possesses an elegance not to be found in any alternative."

The snag is that the jobbing system is entirely home-grown. "If our central market for securities conducts its trading in a way which is unique to this country and which thereby may handicap its members in regard to its non-member competitors at home and overseas" then it is not best equipped to meet international competition. The present system thus fails the Governor's third acceptability test.

This speech of sweet reasonableness and timely common sense was made against a background of open rebelliousness among at least 70 small and medium-sized stockbroking firms and mounting misgivings among leading firms about the course to which the ruling Stock Exchange Council appears to them all to be committed. That may be a little unfair, as the Council has issued a discussion document which at least suggests that it is still open to argument and persuasion. But the Council does not disguise the fact that it has its own preferred answers to the central questions, some are determined to carry through into the brave new world.



Leigh-Pemberton: open mind

Whatever their merits these answers carry less conviction than they might do if they had been thought through more carefully and consistently than they appear to have been from the discussion document.

Putting the issue as simply as I know how, the Council has accepted that if you cannot have fixed minimum brokers' commissions (the restrictive practice it agreed last July with Mr Cecil Parkinson to forgo as the price of not being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court) you cannot have the jobbing system and single capacity (the agent broker and the jobber principle). Inevitably therefore you have to move to dual capacity, with broker-dealers and market makers free to act both as agents and principals.

The logic of this progression is questionable, especially when you remember that the Council and the Minister agreed last summer to have both negotiated commissions and single capacity, the latter enshrined in statute.

The logic here may be better but the reality is the power of the jobbing fraternity in the Council, which foresees in dual capacity enormous scope for its skills a power reinforced by the weight of outside banks and others which have linked with brokers and jobbers and for whom market-making is the future name of the game.

The small brokers are concerned that the end of single capacity will be the end of them. The Council is arguing that single capacity might still be feasible underneath the "competing market maker" dual capacity system which it favours. Small brokers acting solely for private clients might well find a living space but you would need an exceptional faith in human nature to believe that medium-size single capacity brokers would not be skinned by broker-dealers and primary market makers.

The more I look at the problem the more it is apparent that the way to remove the fears of the smaller brokers, allay the misgivings of the big brokers and have an equity market that meets the Bank of England's three criteria is a two-tier market. The upper tier would consist of the leading stocks, anything between 100 and 300, which would be dealt in through an auction system similar to that of Wall Street.

If the aim is to protect all investors equally there is no half-way house between single capacity and a system where prices are instantly visible and everyone can deal if business is actually taking place at given prices. And in the great cause of making London internationally competitive, it surely makes sense to adopt a market system which the two biggest world markets, New York and Tokyo, are entirely familiar.

For the second tier of second, third and fourth-line equities, single capacity and the jobbing system would continue, at least for a time. Later they might have to be replaced by an electronically supported over-the-counter system, but that is not a compelling argument for not keeping it and letting things evolve.

The Council's arguments against a two-tier market are technical and unconvincing. Given the will (and the Bank of England) they would not stand in the way.

Opening up the workers' options

The Government has made known its commitment to the concept of the worker shareholder and, as an encouragement for wider share ownership by employees, the Finance Bill outlines the details of a new share option scheme. An indication that this is more than lip service to an ideal came when Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury announced that the scheme would be amended at the report stage.

It is a simple change, reducing the period before an option can be exercised from five years to three years. The implications, however, are much wider. The five-year period was criticized as too long in terms of an employee's career plan and market uncertainty, and a number of companies had pre-empted legislation by setting up their own share option schemes, but with a three-year exercise limit. The amendment will mean that many of these schemes can be adopted conveniently into the new Inland Revenue approved scheme.

NIESR advocates policies for cautious growth

Expansion urged to aid jobs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Cautiously expansionary policies designed to restore and maintain industry's confidence in its prospects are needed if the private sector is to provide enough jobs to reduce the dole queues.

That is the view expressed by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its May Review, yesterday.

It says that expected annual output growth of 2 per cent this year and next will not be enough to reduce unemployment. The number of jobs created will be inadequate to absorb an expanding labour force, including an increasing proportion of women.

The institute is sceptical of claims that a productivity "miracle" has been wrought in manufacturing industry. "We find no evidence... of a sustained increase in the underlying rate of growth of productivity since 1980, al-

though a once-and-for-all shift in the level may have occurred."

Instead, it blames the huge loss of manufacturing employment since the recession began largely on companies' loss of confidence in prospects for demand and output. Rather than hoarding labour for the next upturn, as in past recessions, manufacturers ran down their workforces very rapidly.

The Review argues that, to boost private sector employment, government policy should be sufficiently expansionary to inspire expectations of faster growth, but sufficiently cautious to avoid arousing doubts about whether the improvement would be sustained.

The public sector, meanwhile, should use any productivity gains to provide better services rather than reduce manpower. "It is difficult to see how a rapid or substantial

reduction in unemployment could be achieved if manpower in the public sector continues to be run down."

With no change in official policy, the institute is predicting economic growth of 1.9 per cent this year, rising to 2.3 per cent next year (up from its previous forecast of 1.4 per cent) as investment and exports take over from consumer spending as the main engine of recovery. This is rather less than the 3 per cent growth this year forecast by the Treasury, though the gap is exaggerated by the use of different measures of economic activity.

Inflation is expected to rise to 6 per cent by the end of the year, sticking at that level during 1985. But the present balance of payments, after a £1.2 billion surplus this year, sinks into slight deficit next year as the contribution of North Sea oil begins to decline.

Hambro to market financial services in Fraser stores

By William Kay, City Editor

Allied Hambro, the personal finance group run by the mercurial Mr Mark Weinberg, yesterday announced a plan to market financial services throughout the 135 department stores in the House of Fraser chain, ranging from Harrods, Dicks and Jones and D. H. Evans in London, to Kendal Milne in Manchester and Frasers in Scotland.

The deal confirms a prediction made in *The Times* on March 13 that House of Fraser would be one of the first retailers to move into financial services in the wake of the revolutionary changes rippling through the City.

Mr Ernest Sharp, a House of Fraser director, pointed the direction of the company's thinking yesterday when he agreed that it hopes in due course to offer facilities for trading in stocks and shares.

This is made possible by the pending deal whereby the merchant banking group, Charterhouse J. Rothschild, intends to take over Allied Hambro, a transaction which was foreshadowed last month. Since then Hambros Bank shareholders have approved the sale



Mark Weinberg (left) and Professor Smith: to be directors of joint company

of their 25 per cent interest in Allied Hambro - formerly known as Hambro Life Assurance - to Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

House of Fraser has 1.5 million account customers, while Allied Hambro has 800,000 customers. They will have joint access to mailing lists, and offices will be set up in the bigger House of Fraser stores so that members of the public can discuss personal finance matters.

Mr Weinberg said last night: "The link with House of Fraser

is in a different way as significant as the Rothschild deal, in terms of the way in which financial services are moving."

"There is great pressure to make the marketing aspect more efficient by reaching a wider customer base. But the relationship with House of Fraser's customers must be delicately handled."

Allied Hambro and House of Fraser are to form a joint company at the end of next month in which Mr Weinberg and Professor Roland Smith,

the chairman of House of Fraser, will be directors.

It will market the complete range of Allied Hambro products, including life insurance, pension plans, unit trusts, tax planning, mortgages and a financial management programme which includes a bank account.

Allied Hambro customers will be able to use House of Fraser's Fraserscard, giving credit facilities throughout the group.

But the announcement had hardly been made before Lord Rho, owner of 29.9 per cent of House of Fraser, was pouring cold water on it.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lord Rho director, said last night: "This is only a proposal so far. It was mentioned at the House of Fraser board meeting today, but has not yet been considered by the board."

"We think it is a pity that they should embark on this liaison, because many of the services mentioned could be arranged in-house, without going outside, thus dissipating the potential. Finally, it could possibly prejudice the demerger of Harrods from the group. You have not heard the last of this."

Government raises cost of business loan scheme

By Derek Harris and Jeremy Warner

The Loans Guarantee Scheme for small businesses is to go on, the Government announced last night, but only for a further short experimental period and with changes that affect both banks and borrowers.

The banks immediately attacked the changes, claiming they made the scheme prohibitively expensive.

Present Government guarantees against 80 per cent of loans are to be cut to 70 per cent, leaving banks facing an increased 30 per cent risk. Borrowers now face an increased premium in excess of current lending rates, to finance the scheme.

The annual premium will rise from the present 3 per cent to 5 per cent. This means 3.5 per cent above bank interest rates compared with the present 2.4 per cent.

The scheme, due to end at the end of the month, has been extended only to the end of the year.

Mr David Trippier, Minister for Small Businesses, said the changes were designed to reduce public expenditure and cost and ensure potential borrowers were more closely defined.

"The new arrangements will move the scheme more towards becoming more self-financing," he said.

"I am anxious to encourage banks to improve appraisal and monitoring procedures."

One possible effect is that the rate of applications, currently about 400 a month, will fall to 300.

How much the changes will reduce the Government's losses on the scheme will be monitored during the extra seven-month trial period. So far these are running at around £40m, or just over 8 per cent of the £481m loaned.

There have been about 2,000 company failures against guarantees numbering 14,648. But the Government has been warned of a one-in-three failure rate which Mr Trippier regards as unacceptable.

The changes were condemned by the Co-operative Bank which was the first bank to press for the introduction of the scheme and has been a keen supporter of it.

A spokesman for one London clearing bank said: "We will have to start applying the same criteria for borrowers for more traditional small business loan schemes."

"This is ironic since the scheme is designed to cater for businesses the banks would not normally lend to."

Bank forms panel on self-regulation

By Jonathan Clare

The Bank of England has established a team of City figures to advise Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, "as a matter of urgency" on the structure and operation of self-regulatory groupings for the securities industry.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton told the Stock Exchange Northern Unit conference in Liverpool yesterday that the proposals would have to be capable of early implementation. He expected the group to give its advice within three months. It is expected to cover all types of securities, including investment management.

The Governor said he could

not be bound by the proposals made by the group.

The members of the group are Mr Martin Jacob, vice-chairman of Kleinwort Benson, who will be chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, Mr John Barkshire, chairman of Mercantile House, Mr Brian Corby, chief executive of the Prudential Corporation, Mr David Hopkinson, chairman of M&G Investment, Mr William Mackworth-Young, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, Mr David Scholey, joint chairman of Warburgs, Mr Mark Weinberg, chairman of Allied Hambro and Mr Richard Westmacott, senior partner of Hoare Govett.

Hyman loses on Readicut

Mr Joe Hyman, the former Manchester textile magnate, has all but sold out of Readicut International, the Yorkshire textile company where he had built a stake of more than 17 per cent.

About 10 million of his 13 million shares were placed with about 20 institutions yesterday

The sale has reduced the stake held by Mr Hyman and his family trusts to about 4 per cent and is no longer a disclosable interest. Mr Hyman is believed to have sold at about 28p a share, but is said to have built up his holding at an average of about 30p and has therefore a small loss.

Readicut, which has 10 million barrels of United States oil reserves, has been searching for a buyer for some time as part of a move to avoid a proxy battle with one of its leading shareholders.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance

Some signs of an improving climate for reinsurers

Salient points from Mr. D.M.C. Donald's Report for 1983

1983 was another year of considerable difficulty for General Branch reinsurance business. However, there are now signs that the terms of trade for reinsurers are improving as market capacity contracts and increasing attention is directed towards the security of reinsurance protection.

The background to the Group's operations in 1983 was a continuation of the movement out of recession by most major economies. The decline in the rate of inflation has been most encouraging, but interest rates generally have remained at high levels and exchange rates continue to be unstable.

The partial economic recovery has particularly aided Life and Disability insurers and the market for reassurers has also been reasonably buoyant. However, competition in reinsurance markets for both Life and Disability business continues to be acute. The strategy of our Life operations during 1983 has been to maintain the position of M&G Group as one of the world's leading Life reassurers.

With the change in climate in reinsurance markets we have taken the opportunity to improve the quality of our portfolio of general business. In the recent renewal season we have cancelled a substantial volume of business where there

seems no possibility of achieving an underwriting profit. At the same time we have been able to negotiate improved terms for many treaties and have taken the opportunity to increase our acceptances where the conditions and prospects for long-term profitability appear good. Equally important has been our approach to the financial aspect of the business where we have had considerable success in eliminating cash deposits and obtaining speedier settlement of balances.

The contribution which the Group is making towards restoring the health of the reinsurance industry has been considerable and has brought much favourable comment.

Summary of Group Results	1983	1982
Year ended 31st December	£m	£m
Premium Income	453.3	345.0
Profit for the year after taxation	2.0	5.2
Investments (at market value)	1,011.5	816.9
Reinsurance funds	964.2	789.3
Published Shareholders' funds	112.2	86.1
Solvency margin (including margin reserves)	55.0%	54.0%

The Mercantile and General Group of companies provides a worldwide reinsurance service in all classes of business with offices in the United Kingdom and Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Latin America, Lebanon, New Zealand, South Africa, USA.

Copies of the Annual Report 1983, containing the Chairman's Statement in full, and a Review of Group Operations for the year, can be obtained from The Secretary.

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company plc

Head Office: Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL



Japan pact on wider yen role

The United States and Japan reached agreement in Rome yesterday on the text of a draft accord to widen the use of yen as an international currency. The text will be submitted for approval to Treasury ministers of the two countries.

The US has been putting pressure on Japan for sometime to open up its capital markets.

● BOOTS has reported pretax profits of £165.1m for the year to March 31 up from £140.1m. Turnover, excluding VAT, also rose from £1,670m to £1,832.8m. The final dividend of 3.5p makes 5.5p for the year against an adjusted 4.75p last time.

Tempus, page 18
● BASS is lifting its interim dividend for the 28 weeks to April 7 from 2.93p to 3.30p. Pretax profits rose from £62.5m to £84.4m on sales ahead from £1bn to £1.1bn. Sales at the start of the second half are moving well.

Tempus, page 18

STOCK MARKET REPORT

New suitor talk lifts Bae

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Hopes were high in the market yesterday that Thorn-EMI is not the only suitor for British Aerospace.

Shares of Bae took off with an 8p rise to equal the year's high of 338p as the rest of the equity market tried to pull out of a nosedive. One million buyer is reported to have picked up between 1 million and 2 million shares in the group which led to speculation that somebody else has been casting an appreciative eye over the builder of the European Airbus and Harrier Jump-Jet.

At last night's close Bae was valued at £540.8m with the Government still holding about 48 per cent of the shares.

News of the proposed merger between Bae and Thorn-EMI was given by Sir Austin Bide, chairman of Bae, to shareholders last week at the group's annual meeting. The Government has already given assurance that it has no intention of blocking the deal which would be the biggest merger undertaken by two British companies. The combined capitalization of the two groups would be in excess of £1,600m.

News of the share purchases caught the market by surprise and dealers thought, at first, that Thorn had decided to step into the market place early to pick up shares. But a spokesman for Thorn said: "We find the story interesting, but don't like to comment on market rumours."

Plessey, also tipped as a likely contender, was unavailable for comment as the price slipped 4p to 200p, after 199p. Scrimgeour Kemp Gee, has turned bearish of the shares and was thought to have been a big seller yesterday ahead of figures later today expected to show pretax profits up from £146m to £180m.

But another buyer of the shares in Bae could be the international arbitrageurs, like Mr Ivan Boesky, who have made big killings from some of our big takeover battles recently.

For the second day running shares were deep in the doldrums although at the close, prices, as measured by the FT 30 share index, were above their worst levels.

The market actually opened with a modest array of plus signs but once again a mid morning sell off destroyed the hesitant confidence. At one time the index was nearly 13 points lower. It finished at 847.6, down 8.7 points.

There was again evidence that some large lines of stock were on offer despite the market's obvious reluctance to willingly absorb more than modest packages.

Deeper money fears, the Gulf war and the continuing miners strike plus worries about Government spending reinforced the main factors behind the weakness. Not surprisingly recent high flyers, such as S. Pearson and Crystalite, were particularly vulnerable and registered double figure falls.

Long dated gilts struggled to improve during the day, and eventually managed to record gains of 1/2 point. Baa selling of sterling in New York, which reportedly met with little resistance, hit sentiment, and gilts went into reverse after hours. Long shed all the day's gains, ending a 1/2 point rise. Dealers expect a tricky opening this morning.

Sterling's weakness against the dollar which saw the cable rate down to \$1.3775, was paralleled by slippage in the trade weighted index to 79.5 (opening rate: 79.8). Sterling derived no help from United States rates. Fed funds turned to 10 1/2 per cent, as banks, approaching their fortnightly make-up day, realized that the Fed had not eased up, and moved to cover their reserve requirements in the market.

Elsewhere, Barham Group, the old Dollands Photographic which has been revamped by accountants Norman Fetterman and Anthony Ward, held steady at 360p. Market whisper is that

a large acquisition, which will sharply extend its estate agency side, is being lined up.

Advertising group Harrison Cowley registered predictable disappointment with the £7.5m offer from Saatchi and Saatchi. The shares fell 10p to 150p after it was announced that Harrison had agreed a 150p a share offer in the shape of 6 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock.

Saatchi intends to merge its Crawford Halls Partnership with Harrison to form a new advertising agency and public relations group. The deal is conditional upon Harrison forecasting profits of at least £850,000.

The convertible loan stock instrument is being used, it was said yesterday, to allow existing shareholders contemplating interest in the new group. The 6 per cent yield compares with a mere 1.8 per cent return on Saatchi shares. The stock is convertible after four years.

Saatchi's bid has been accepted by Harrison directors and one leading shareholder (merchant bankers Robert Fleming) with 54.7 per cent of the shares. Whether outside shareholders will be quite so enthusiastic remains to be seen.

On the bid Saatchi shares fell 20p to 670p.

Shares than expected results lifted Boots 22p to 178p and Bass 5p to 368p.

London and Northern Group fell 2p to 91p after Mr Jack Mackenzie, chairman, announced year's profits of £15.5m against £9.8m. The year's dividend is lifted from 4p a share to 4.5p.

George Gale and Co, the Hampshire brewery, traded under the rule 163 facility yesterday when it announced a one-for-one share bonus. But Mr Clive Jones, a director, denied that the company planned to move to the US. It was, he said, a tidying up move with reserves three times the existing share capital. Gale's high rating shares were last traded at 750p and the "A" shares at 318p, pricing the company at £17m.

A 24 per cent increase in pretax profits to £185.4m (£69m) in the year to March 31. A final dividend of 0.5 Irish pence a share of 10p after adjusting for last year's scrip issue.

Gerrard & National was unchanged at 314p along with Cater Allen Holdings at 303p. Losses were seen in Secombe Marshall 15p to 350p and Union Discount 5p to 735p. Jessel Toybee, currently the target of a bid from Mercantile House, closed another 2p to 94p.

Channel Tunnel encountered further selling following the latest cross-channel tunnel survey. The company would have little involvement in any undersea tunnel and the share reaction these days is more instinctive than realistic.

Equity turnover on May 22, was £289.574m (18,868 bargains). The number of British and Irish stocks traded was 158.7 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,109.

Mr Altman moved in at Emray, then a mining company drawing most of its income from Zambian garage interests,

in 1978. It paid its first dividend in 1981.

Emray, which is keen to expand by acquisition, has started the present year well with profits and turnover "well ahead" of last year. The shares have climbed from 10.5p this year.

The big high street banks remained overshadowed by the troubles surrounding the American bank Continental Illinois and the prospect of higher interest rates. Dealers reported persistent selling throughout the day with Barclays losing 3p to 477p. Lloyds 5p to 339p. National Westminster 5p to 622p. While Midland shed 2p to 362p, after 357p. Bank of Scotland was unchanged at 312p as Royal Bank of Scotland lost 2p to 215p.

Alliance Banks, Ireland's biggest banking group, reported

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Avon Rubber profits nearly doubled at £1.3m

By Andrew Cornall

Avon Rubber has announced a doubling of pretax profits to £1.3m in the half year to March 31 as the group continued to benefit from its strategy of concentrating on sales of specialist tyres and expanding non-tyre businesses.

Turnover from industrial polymers, which are supplied to leading European car manufacturers, increased by several million pounds to take the turnover from non-tyre activities to nearly £40m. Group sales totalled £50m.

Avon also benefited from increased sales of car tyres towards the end of last year. Motorists rushed to meet tougher tyre tread legislation. This one-off benefit weakened the tyre market in the first three months of this year to help cancel out some of the previous increase, but Mr Peter Fisher, the managing director, said demand is picking up again.

The board is recommending an interim dividend of 2p, compared with 1p at the same stage last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Confirmation that the US and Japan have reached agreement on draft measures to internationalize the yen and open up Japanese capital markets gave the yen a boost yesterday. Against 233.35 to the dollar overnight, it strengthened at one point to 229.50 before profit-taking took it down to 232.40, still usefully stronger on balance.

But the dollar was also developing a stronger trend in the afternoon, reversing an earlier continuation of its recent weakness.

The pound closed at \$1.3805, down from \$1.3890 and was weaker against other Europeans.

MONEY MARKETS

Markets remained uneasy about the interest rate outlook, confused over economic pointers, and worried about the pound.

Rates firmed in interbank term deposits and sterling certificates of deposit, the lead came from paper rather than from straight money, though business was still slow in both sectors.

Most paper rates rose 1/4, with scattered rises in straight term deposits. The shorter end of the market saw most business.

Boots kicks its way into high street war

Bass

The high street is not a place for the faint-hearted these days. The fight for market share and margins has not yet reached cut throat proportions, but it is a bruising battle. Even Boots, which for a long time wallowed in its own lethargy, has been forced to call in the design and marketing consultancy cavalry in an effort to keep up with the competition.

Retail margins had slumped dramatically and specialist outlets were biting into the traditional toiletries and photo processing markets. The position could not continue, and last year Boots showed signs of hitting back.

The recovery has continued this year and, gross margins improved by 0.5 per cent. This has been achieved by a subtle switch into more profitable lines such as home computers, which this year produced sales of £40m from virtually nothing. The floor space allocated to computers will be doubled next year.

Boots is also increasing the shop within a shop concept which was started with the Cookshops and will be expanded with food centres and optical services. These specialist services will not be offered across the board, but targeted at the outlets which are most appropriate. There is no sign that the company is going to pursue and trend towards bigger stores. The aim is not to increase square footage but to get more out of the existing space. The philosophy is already reaping benefits and productivity improved by 7.7 per cent.

On the industrial side, the US has proved to be a significant success. Sales there increased by 50 per cent and profits doubled. It more than compensated for the drop in British industrial profits.

The new, over-the-counter analgesic will bring an immediate bottom line contribution in the US, but will not be so marked in the United Kingdom because of high advertising costs. With an acquisition in the pipeline in the US, the Boots industrial division is set for considerable improvement.

Link this with the more aggressive and more profitable retail division and it leaves you with good value growth potential.

Bass

Bass, Britain's largest brewer, has a kind of chain-saw reputation in the stock market - just plug it in and turn it loose. On this basis, the group ran amok between October and April. A 25 per cent gain in pretax profits to £84.4m, or just double the growth rate recorded by Whitbread yesterday for its full year, gives a snapshot view of a majestic trading performance. Margins pushed ahead by 105 points, beer sales registered major volume gains and borrowings fell, despite a jump in capital spending, because cash flow mushroomed.

Beer analysts, some of whom saw the group struggling to make £75m, promptly upgraded their forecast for the full year to £10m or more. The prospective price/earnings ratio on that is under 9, and far too low. Assuming a target rating of around 10 equals a more equitable rate of discount, then the shares look cheap, up to 450p. Bass closed last night at 375p, up 12p.

Bass is normally credited with about 21 per cent of the total beer market. The fact that it was able to improve on its position in such a short time is noteworthy in itself. Yet, behind the headlines, an even more steady transformation may be taking place.

Between October and April, total British beer volumes rose by perhaps 1.4 per cent. Bass is coy about its own volume gains. But the gain may be around 3 per cent, double the market's growth rates, or even more again. And within this matrix, larger volume gains outpaced sales.

The chairman ascribes the improvement to high quality products, good marketing and service and the flow-through benefits of the spending programmes of the 79s, which have never produced gains of this magnitude before. Quite simply, Bass is now equipped to grow at twice the market rate, or even faster.

But Bass is proscribed from making further brewing acquisitions. It is clearly planning therefore to squeeze the com-

petition by fast organic growth. This will give the sector seismic tremors. It also plans to spend heavily on leisure, perhaps up to £300m. Do these results point to a sea change looming for the whole brewing sector, as one company secures a winning lead?

Redfearn

It has been another traumatic six months for Redfearn National Glass. Still bearing the scars of heavy losses last year, the interim figures are in the red, leaving little scope for any immediate recovery. The results have been badly affected by the closure of the York plant and the move to concentrate all production in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

This rationalization was much needed but the resultant losses in production and sales proved to be much higher than anticipated. The losses also filtered through to market share which has now fallen from the 1983 level of 17 per cent. Again, the drop was larger than feared.

On the brighter side, Redfearn was able to negotiate price increases with its customers, although below the 8 per cent which had been asked for. This reverses the recent trend in the glass industry which saw prices tumbling in a savage price war which was not helped by cheap imports.

The hefty losses and the rationalization programme have had a devastating impact on the balance sheet. Gearing is in about 170 per cent of shareholders' funds, and cash flow is still well and truly negative. The long term aim may be to reduce borrowings but there will be no significant changes this year.

However, market confidence in Redfearn has remained remarkably high, edged on by some substantial speculative purchases of its shares. With most of the rationalization now behind it, and production at Barnsley running at full capacity, confidence in recovery is not without justification. Yesterday, no one was giving the company the benefit of the doubt and the price slipped 7p to 92p.

1983/84				1984/85				1983/84				1984/85				1983/84				1984/85				1983/84				1984/85			
High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
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WALL STREET

The case for hard cash in aid for the Third World

Average was up 0.14 to 125.33. Declines led advances 440 to 379 among the 1,306 issues crossing the tape. Early turnover amounted to about 6,280,000 shares. Analysts were not certain a bottom to the slide of 1984 had been reached.

	May 22	May 21		May 22	May 21		May 22	May 21
AMF Inc	154	154	Fis Chicago	20 1/2	21 1/2	PPG Ind	26 1/2	27 1/2
AMR	37 1/2	30 1/2	Fel Intnl Ship	20 1/2	24 1/2	Procter Gamble	48 1/2	49 1/2

[illegible]

critics of aid. If everybody knows that miners put coal in the bath, why bother to find out how much, of what type and when? The success of individual projects financed by aid is disregarded as "irrelevant evidence". What then is relevant? How long should sensible people go on closing their eyes to facts, to bolster the myth of a perfectly functioning world capital market?

John Toye is professor of development policy and planning at the University College of Swansea.

A transition over so short a period is only likely for the most successful of the poor countries. Why do many poor countries seem to linger over the transition to self-reliance?

The Advantages of Official



London and Northern Records from growth fields in 1983

- * First contribution from healthcare
- * Profit margins increased
- * Pre-tax profits £15.5m (1982 – £9.8m)
- * Earnings per share 12.8p (1982 – 10.1p)
- * Total dividend 4.5p (1982 – 4.0p)
- * Net borrowings reduced

The above comprises an abridged financial statement, subject to audit. The annual accounts will be posted to shareholders by 11th June 1984 and copies will be obtainable from The Secretary, London and Northern Group PLC, Essex Hall, Essex Street, London WC2R 3JD.

LONDON AND NORTHERN GROUP PLC
Construction, Healthcare – and much more besides

	53 weeks to 3.3.84	52 weeks to 26.2.83
	£m	£m
Turnover	1185.7	1001.9
Trading Profit	108.4	91.9
Related Companies Interest, Net	6.5 (19.8)	5.2 (16.1)
Profit before Tax	95.1	81.0
Taxation	(19.5)	(25.9)
Profit after Tax	75.5	55.1
Share Ownership Scheme, less Tax	(1.0)	(0.5)
Minority Interests	(0.2)	(0.3)
Profit before Extraordinary Items	74.3	54.3
Extraordinary Items, less Tax	(3.4)	(7.0)
Profit attributable to Shareholders	70.9	47.3
Ordinary and Preference Dividends	24.4	21.0
Interim Dividend - pence per share	1.85p	1.65p
Final Dividend - pence per share	4.40p	3.75p
Earnings per share - basic	19.27p	14.13p
fully diluted	18.92p	13.91p

NOTE:
The accounts set out above are abridged, and are taken from the full accounts, which will contain an unqualified auditors' report.

Company after funding costs. We have substantially rebuilt the organisational structure, rationalised our product range, restructured our brand marketing strategies, and developed long range business plans. Scoresby Rare maintained its position as the fastest growing brand in the US Scotch Whisky market with a 17% growth in volume.

Long John has traded very successfully in a depressed Scotch Whisky market. Sales of fillings and bulk whisky were up by one third and branded export volume was up by 8% with good progress made particularly in France, Italy and Spain.

In Europe, our wine companies have performed well, with Lengenbach and Calvet both increasing sales volumes despite difficult trading conditions in their home markets. Growth has been achieved in important export markets, particularly Calvet in Japan and Lengenbach in the UK, where total volume imported was up by 40%.

Stowells of Chelsea maintained its momentum in the UK boxed wine market which now accounts for 10% of wine sold in this country. Increases in Stowells Wine Box sales were helped by the addition to the range of three high quality styles - Claret, Muscadet and Liebfraumilch. The range of wines available through pubs has also been expanded and sales increased.

The Future

The UK beer market, in decline for the past four years, appears to have resumed at least marginal growth. The trends in take-home sales, a rising lager trade, increased wine consumption and reducing spirit sales continue. The programme of work completed during 1983/84 will bring benefits far beyond the year under review.

We plan to continue last year's trend of growth through increased beer market share, the development of our wine and spirit interests worldwide, and a continuation of our major thrust into retailing. This, coupled with our plans for further improvements in productivity and the increasing effectiveness of the new management organisation, should lead to a continued growth in profits.

**DESIGN AND
BUILD CAN
STOP A LOT
OF THINGS
GOING RONG**

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SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

Siemens invests 27% more

Gains up in all operating sectors

New orders

In the first half of the current 1983/84 financial year (ending 30 September) Siemens recorded new orders of £6,996m, thereby nearly matching the unusually high figure for the same period last year (£6,996m). In a context of widely varying trends from country to country, international business rose 4%, with the U.S.A. yielding the largest increase of new orders. The 4% decline of German domestic orders must be viewed against the background of last year's extraordinary rise in order receipts (66%) due to major power plant contracts and the expiration of a capital investment grant by the German government.

Excluding power plant business, domestic orders in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West) increased 13%. New orders for components, particularly integrated circuits, rose vigorously. Data processing again achieved two-figure growth rates. The economic revival in key markets was also felt by the other Siemens operating sectors.

in £m	1/10/82 to 31/3/83	1/10/83 to 31/3/84	Change
New orders	6,996	6,965	-0%
Domestic business	3,768	3,612	-4%
International business	3,228	3,353	+4%

Sales

Worldwide sales rose 7% to £5,371m. At 10%, the growth of German domestic business was ahead of the 5% achieved internationally. Above-average sales increases were reported by the Components, Data Systems, and Medical Engineering groups.

in £m	1/10/82 to 31/3/83	1/10/83 to 31/3/84	Change
Sales	5,010	5,371	+7%
Domestic business	2,213	2,436	+10%
International business	2,797	2,935	+5%

Orders in hand

Since new orders again considerably outpaced sales, orders in hand increased 10% over the 1982/83 year-end figure to about £16,835m. Inventory rose from £4,830m on 30 September 1983 to £5,574m. This increase is related to power plant contracts, some of which will be billed during the current financial year.

in £m	30/9/83	31/3/84	Change
Orders in hand	15,349	16,835	+10%
Inventory	4,830	5,574	+15%

Employees

The total number of employees remained unchanged at 313,000, the figure recorded at the close of the preceding financial year. There was a slight decline from 212,000 to 211,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West); however, when adjusted for the seasonal departure of trainees and temporary student labour, the figure reflects an increase of 1,000. The number of Siemens employees abroad rose by 1,000 to 102,000 as a result of the inclusion of the work forces of two small companies. Employment cost increased 5%.

in thousands	30/9/83	31/3/84	Change
Employees	313	313	0%
Domestic operations	212	211	0%
International operations	101	102	+1%

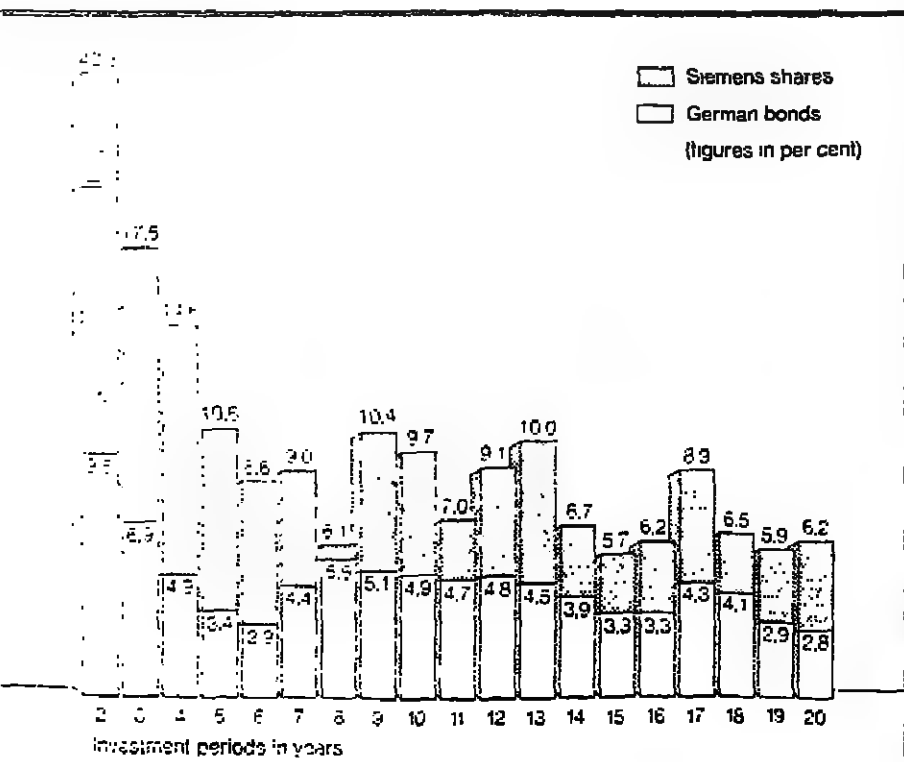
	1/10/82 to 31/3/83	1/10/83 to 31/3/84	Change
Average number of employees in thousands	318	312	-2%
Employment cost in £m	2,176	2,292	+5%

Capital expenditure and investment

Capital expenditure and investment was increased 27% to £243m, with all operating sectors participating. Net income after taxes rose from £93m to £110m, for a net profit margin of 2.0% (last year 1.9%).

in £m	1/10/82 to 31/3/83	1/10/83 to 31/3/84	Change
Capital expenditure and investment	192	243	+27%
Net income after taxes	93	110	+18%
in % of sales	1.9	2.0	+5%

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30 March 1984: £1 = DM 3.739.



Yield comparison: Siemens shares vs. fixed-interest securities

For investors in the Federal Republic of Germany, Siemens shares have proved a substantially better investment than fixed-interest securities over the various investment periods up to year-end 1983. When allowance is made for dividend income, tax credit, interest, and changes in the market price, as well as income tax (30% in the examples), the average net yield per year of Siemens shares was, as a rule, considerably higher than for investments in fixed-interest securities.

Siemens AG

In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Siemens House, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames
Middlesex, TW16 7HS

Europe oil war nears as refiners move on market

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The western European market place for petroleum products is likely to turn into a major battle ground in the coming years for European, Russian and Middle Eastern oil refiners.

Western Europe is likely to be the most competitive and confusing market, according to a report "by the Economist Intelligence Unit, which confirms the worst fears of the major oil companies, that increased competition will continue to make many sectors uncompetitive. In Britain alone, profits on petrol sales have been described as "anagory" by Shell UK, and the other oil companies share that view.

The report, which examines in detail the growth of refining

capacity in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, says "The rest of the 1980s will be a confused and difficult position for the refining industry."

"To the initial problems of over-capacity are added subsidies, domestic price controls and government interference - all of which impede the process of adjustment needed to bring the supply of refined products into balance with demand."

"Surplus capacity will have to be shed sooner or later; poor utilization rates cannot persist indefinitely."

"The entry of the Opec nations into the product export business is clearly not the cause of the problem, but an additional burden on the already

overcrowded, global refining industry."

"Much has been said about Opec refining. The relevant issue is not why they chose to go into these ventures, but that they are there and aim to stay in the export refining business."

"Despite reduced influence in the oil market it is unwise to underestimate the long-term influence of Opec exporters, particularly those in the Gulf, on the export of crude."

"We believe strongly that by the end of this century the Gulf exporters of Opec will be in a much stronger position, dominating world trade in petroleum."

"Opec and the World Refining Crises, published by the EIU, 27 St James's Place, London SW1A 1NT."

Growth of superstores 'slowing'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Growth of superstores is slowing, with expansion into the larger hypermarkets most noticeably affected, according to a report by the Unit for Retail Planning Information (URPI).

Twenty six superstores opened last year, bringing the total in Britain to 279, including 39 hypermarkets. Superstores are categorized by URPI as having a minimum sales area of about 27,000 square feet and hypermarkets a minimum of about 54,000 square feet.

These definitions understate the number of superstore-style stores which, particularly if only food is sold, can in practical terms be around 20,000 square feet of selling area. Some estimates taking this into account put the number of superstores opened at about 370.

Openings listed for 1983 by URPI show a decline compared with 1982, when 30 stores started trading, and 1981 when there were 29 openings. At the

HOW STORES COMPARE	Stores Open	Sales (£m)
Asda	71	270,900
Tesco	54	209,700
Co-op	48	173,600
Fin Fare	35	136,400
Woolco	12	70,200
Dee (Key Markets)	11	50,300
Carrefour	10	48,100
Morrison	9	33,200
Sainsbury	8	25,500
Presto	7	22,400
Others	13	42,300
TOTAL	279	1,073,600

end of last year there were a further 48 stores with planning permission but not yet open. This is one of the lowest annual figures so far for stores in the pipeline.

No hypermarkets were opened last year and only five more are so far planned for the whole of the United Kingdom, according to URPI.

Despite the slowdown in big superstore growth rates the key multiple grocers still have extensive opening programmes

planned. Asda, part of Associated Dairies Group, is still driving south from its stronghold on the North of England and J. Sainsbury, based in the South East, is moving north.

URPI credits Asda with the most superstores at 71 at the end of last year, followed by Tesco Stores with 54 and the combined Co-ops at 48.

The South East, and particularly Greater London which has lagged behind some other parts of the country in superstore development, is catching up, the report shows. The region now accounts for a fifth of all big stores open, with 11 operating in Greater London compared with five at the end of 1981.

The highest number of planned stores proportionately is in the South East with 12 in the pipeline, four of them in Greater London.

* 1984 List of UK Hypermarkets and Superstores: URPI, 26 Queen Victoria Street, Reading RG1 1TG (phone 0734 583181); £23.70.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Goodricke doubles its profits

Walter Duncan Goodricke, the investment holding company with interests in warehousing, tea marketing, banking and property, more than doubled its profits last year. Yesterday, it reported profits for 1983 up from £246,000 to £1.3m. This was rather better than the company had hoped for at the halfway stage when it doubted if the first half growth could be maintained for the rest of the year.

The dividend has been maintained at 12p. Earnings per share have increased from 28.15p to 58.8p. The company has been expanding its banking services through its Duncan Lawrie subsidiary and which are now making a bigger contribution to profits.

The profits after tax and extraordinary items has increased from £493,000 to £553,000. Building maintenance will benefit from a £200,000 transfer to reserves. The shares were unchanged at 770p.

In brief

● ROBERT MOSS: Year to March 31, 1984. Turnover up from £6.77m to £13.12m. Pretax profits more than doubled from £715,000 to £1.59m. Dividend: 2.5p (2p).

● TURNSTALL TELECOM (USM quote): Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover £3.47m (£3.14m). Pretax profit £1.29m (£378,000). Interim dividend 0.61p (nil last time).

● MICRO FOCUS GROUP has acquired 40,000 Micro Focus shares. Software is a software company which has developed and markets a product called Sourcewriter that enables COBOL programmers to create application programs more quickly. Sourcewriter was previously sold by Micro Focus on a royalty basis.

● BUCKLEY'S BREWERY: Year to March 31, 1984. Total dividend 2.43p (same). Turnover £11.56m (£10.86m). Pretax profit £850,000 (£870,000).

● CRONITE GROUP: Half-year to March 31, 1984. Turnover

£709m (£6.65m). Pretax profit £45,000 (£386,000 loss). No dividend (same).

● JAMES NEILL HOLDINGS: Mr J. Hugh Neill, chairman, told the annual meeting that the board expects the 1984 results will show still further improvement.

● E. UPTON & SONS: Board proposes to issue at par £503,696 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1990, on the basis of £2 of stock for every seven ordinary or "A" ordinary shares held. Issue has been underwritten and bulk of Upton family entitlement will be placed at par with institutional sub-underwriters.

● DELYN PACKAGING: Year to Jan 29, 1984. Turnover £3.81m (£3.61m). Pretax profit £219,000 (£230,000). Total dividend 2.5p (1.5p).

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Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Crds	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on basis of tender
£10,000, 6%: £20,000 up to £50,000, 6 1/4%: £50,000 and over, 7 1/4%.

Scottish Life Investments

INSURANCE FUNDS

Net Asset	1983	1984
Property	96.7	101.9
UK Equity	103.2	103.2
European	104.3	104.3
Pacific	91.5	96.5
International	99.9	101.0
Fixed Interest	92.5	97.5
Index Linked	97.2	102.4
Deposit	96.0	101.1
Gross	94.7	100.9
Net Asset	93.7	100.9
UK Property	97.2	101.5
UK Equity	98.8	104.1
European	100.1	104.5
Pacific	92.4	97.4
European	100.1	104.5
Net Asset	92.6	97.6
UK Index Ltd	97.7	102.9
Net Asset	96.8	102.0

Scottish Life
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OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per Share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 23rd May, 1984, will be PAYABLE on and after 13th June, 1984, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 111. The holders of Founders' Shares will receive an amount of £514.40 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 54. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.

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From David H. Rugby Correspondent Cape Town

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Rappa Tap Tap another ace in Stoute's hand

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With Optimistic Lass, Malaak, Shoot Clear and Leipzig in his care, no one has a better line on the three-year-old fillies' form this season than the successful Newmarket trainer Michael Stoute.

Following that fine win in the Musidora Stakes last week, Optimistic Lass is now favourite for the Oaks, while Malaak has also been prominent in the ante-post lists for the same classic since her easy victory in the Cheshire Oaks.

Shoot Clear's contribution so far this season has been second place in the Fred Darling Stakes and fourth in the 1,000 Guineas, while Leipzig has had to be content with second place in both the Nell Gwyn Stakes and the Sir Charles Clere Memorial Stakes.

Now I expect to see yet another talented inmate Rappa Tap Tap (nap) further underpin the strength of the Beech Hurst stable by winning the Lure Stakes at Goodwood this afternoon.

The dry weather there yesterday will have been like sweet music in Stoute's ears as that meant the course should be in perfect condition again this afternoon. Stoute believes that Rappa Tap Tap is too good a mover to be suited by soft ground. So unless there is a lot more rain before racing today, Rappa Tap Tap should be in her element and capable of beating Miss Beaulieu, Marathouar, Nepula, Troyanna and Celtic Assembly to name the pick of her 14 rivals on form.

By that classy, miler Tap On Wood, Rappa Tap Tap is the first foal out of Rappier, who

Times man featured

Mr George Robinson, *The Times* Newmarket Correspondent and last of the work watchers on Newmarket Heath, is the subject of a half-hour feature on the ITV programme "Afternoon Plus", today at 1.30pm.

Robinson, with the help of a markings book, can identify and report on the progress of all 400 horses in training at Newmarket. Appearing in the programme are Michael Phillips and leading trainers Henry Cecil and Bruce Hobbs.

Nepula, who won the Hoover Filles' Mile at Ascot last season, did nothing to encourage one to believe that she had trained on when she finished last in the Musidora Stakes at York last week. Miss Beaulieu ran well enough in the 1,000 Guineas, in which she finished seventh, and in the Nell Gwyn Stakes, to suggest that she could be a danger to Rappa Tap Tap.

Celtic Assembly, from the stable which has already sent out the winners of Oaks trials at Lingfield and Newbury, is another who should go well, following that promising effort in the Masska Stakes at Kempton.

However, the many who admired Troyanna's victory at York last Autumn can have derived no encouragement from the way that her stable companions have fared at Kingsclere this spring. But no matter how Troyanna gets on, her jockey, Pat Eddery, should still to continue his excellent strike rate this season on John Fresh (2.0) and Flaming Peace (3.0).

By Lyphard, out of Peace, who has already bred such good horses as Poesitime, Quiet Fling and Intermission, Flaming Peace must be one of the best bred fillies in training. She will not have to be very good to make a winning start to her racing career in the Pipelin Paints Maiden Fillies stakes.

Finally, by winning the Chester Cup, earlier this month, and also finishing third in the Cesarewitch last autumn, Countess showed that he has the requisite stamina for the Mortar Hill Stakes over two miles and three furlongs.

Course specialists

GOODWOOD
JOCKEYS: L. Piggott, 44 winners from 220 races, 30.9% (50.9% from 1984, 19.1% from 1983, 44.4% from 1982, 19.1% from 1981, 19.1% from 1980, 19.1% from 1979, 19.1% from 1978, 19.1% from 1977, 19.1% from 1976, 19.1% from 1975, 19.1% from 1974, 19.1% from 1973, 19.1% from 1972, 19.1% from 1971, 19.1% from 1970, 19.1% from 1969, 19.1% from 1968, 19.1% from 1967, 19.1% from 1966, 19.1% from 1965, 19.1% from 1964, 19.1% from 1963, 19.1% from 1962, 19.1% from 1961, 19.1% from 1960, 19.1% from 1959, 19.1% from 1958, 19.1% from 1957, 19.1% from 1956, 19.1% from 1955, 19.1% from 1954, 19.1% from 1953, 19.1% from 1952, 19.1% from 1951, 19.1% from 1950, 19.1% from 1949, 19.1% from 1948, 19.1% from 1947, 19.1% from 1946, 19.1% from 1945, 19.1% from 1944, 19.1% from 1943, 19.1% from 1942, 19.1% from 1941, 19.1% from 1940, 19.1% from 1939, 19.1% from 1938, 19.1% from 1937, 19.1% from 1936, 19.1% from 1935, 19.1% from 1934, 19.1% from 1933, 19.1% from 1932, 19.1% from 1931, 19.1% from 1930, 19.1% from 1929, 19.1% 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General Appointments

Sales Manager
Electronics

South West £15K+car

Our client is a subsidiary of one of the UK's leading independent design and development service companies, primarily involved with the provision of an R&D service to the electronics industry.

With almost a decade of research and development expertise behind them, and having recently received a substantial injection of capital, they are now in their strongest ever position to expand their already prestigious client base.

Of crucial importance is the ability to sell a development and product engineering service in electrical and electronic related areas, to prepare proposals for projects and to negotiate terms and prices. Experience of the financial transactions involved in servicing a contract will be an advantage.

The age indicator is between 28-40 and you will ideally have a degree and a background in micro-electronics, software development and electronic engineering.

The post offers an excellent career opportunity to develop into a general management role. Compensated by substantial incentives and a car, it is a unique opening for a technical sales executive to really make an impact in a highly commercial marketplace.

In the first instance contact Chris Denington on 01-631 4184, or write to him at: A&A Consultants (Holding) Ltd., County House, 10 Little Portland Street, London W1N 5DF.



CUBIX

CUBIX is a small international company developing products and applications with Micro processors. Our products include a general purpose Multi-user Micro computer system, a comprehensive Hotel Management Software package and telephone Call logging and traffic analysis system.

Having only recently established ourselves in the U.K. We are now building our sales organisation in this country.

We are looking for Experienced results orientated SALES ORGANISATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS to Market our products throughout the country.

Please reply in writing to:-

CUBIX LTD,
Regency House,
Dedmore Road,
Marlow,
Bucks SL7 1PB
Tel: 06284 75822

SALES MANAGER
Bergvik Sales Ltd.

The UK sales office of Bergvik, a wholly owned subsidiary of Stora Kopparberg a major Swedish industrial company having an annual turnover approaching £500,000,000 require a

SALES MANAGER

Bergvik Kemab is Europe's largest tap fabricator having a production capacity of 120,000 tonnes per annum. A new plant to manufacture all of based facilities for the adhesive industry have recently been commissioned.

The successful applicant will have full responsibility for sales of this new product range. Candidates should have a proven sales ability with good knowledge of the adhesive market.

Applications to include full C.V. should be made to:-

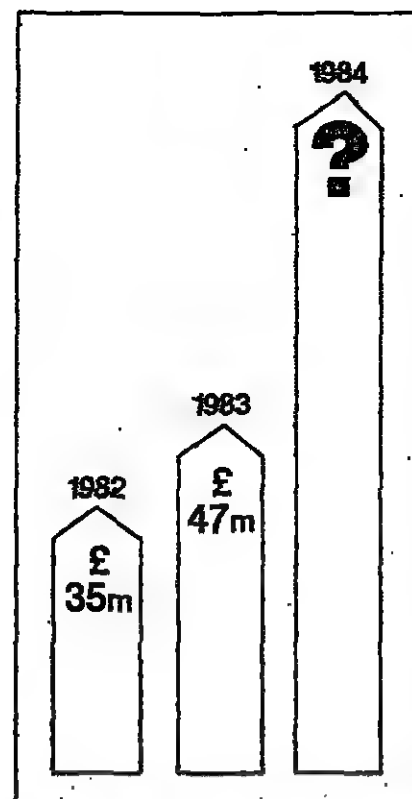
MR P. R. Shand, Bergvik Sales Ltd.,

Banda House, Cambridge Grove

Hammersmith, London, W6 0LE

IT'S HARD AT THE TOP

That's why we give our Account Managers an unfair advantage over our competitors



Nobody is going to convince you that selling computers is easy, but Microdata Information Systems Limited have removed most of the obstacles by creating an environment for achievement for top flight Sales Professionals with:-

• The power of our range of Reality and Sequoia PICK-based mini and superminis and DDP systems

• A prestigious customer base of British organisations, including Courtaulds, Littlewoods, British Telecom, Manpower Services Commission, 12 Police Forces and over 120 Health and Local Authorities

• 1:1 ratio between Sales and Technical Support covering both pre and post sales

• 'State-of-the-Art' software with Fourth Generation Language and Artificial Intelligence as well as many applications including D.L.O. Finance, Manufacturing, Personnel and Distribution

• One hour engineering response and an average 99.8% up time

• A non-bureaucratic flexible working environment

• High level investment in UK based Research, Development and Manufacturing

• More LAN systems installed in the UK than all our competitors together

It is from this base that you will convert your sales ability into orders and income.

We offer Account Managers a package giving realistic earnings of £30,000 with first year guarantees up to £24,000 and a quality 2.0 litre/18 SRI company car with all private mileage paid.

Our continuing compound growth of 30% has created opportunities in the North, South and Midlands for Account Managers whose ambitions match ours - to get to the top and stay there.

To arrange a strictly confidential and informal meeting contact:-

Andy Gillham or John Paterson, Microdata Information Systems Limited, Maylands House, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP2 4RL. Tel: Hemel Hempstead (0442) 51266.

Microdata Information Systems Limited
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• P/T MAGIMIX DEMONSTRATOR

for our specialist cookware shop Ring Lane 01-891 2888

• FULL TIME ASSISTANT

with design flair for our rug and soft furnishing dept. Ring Lane 01-891 2884

MANAGER
MARKETING/SALES
EUROPE

Scientific Software Intercomp (SSI) is the recognised international leader in providing the petroleum industry with advanced technology through proprietary simulation software, oil & gas consulting and total turn-key project management.

Scientific Software Intercomp (SSI) is a US-based software firm with offices located throughout the world. To further our significant growth we are expanding our European marketing/sales activity. We are seeking a result orientated professional who can successfully represent the business and technical aspects of our products and services to the oil and gas industry.

Strong communicative and organisation skills coupled with a proven track record of marketing/sales experience are required. Specific sales experience to the European community plus bilingual capabilities desired. Sales experience specific to pipeline control systems and real time data acquisition systems would be of particular interest.

Scientific Software Intercomp (SSI) offers a professional, creative work environment which includes an excellent compensation package along with commission and stock ownership plans.

If you are interested in discussing this professional opportunity, please forward your CV to our London office. Interviews will be conducted in London week beginning Monday 4th June, 1984.

Personnel Department, Scientific Software Intercomp (UK) Ltd,

St Albans House,

59 Haymarket,

London SW17 4QJ.

Phone: 01-930 6181

General Appointments

Senior Salesman/ Product Manager — EPOS SYSTEMS

OTE £25,000+ plus car

This is a new role with responsibilities for sales and market development in our expanding and successful Retail Sector Division. It is likely that the successful candidate will be in the age range 25-40 and have a proven track record in the sales of computer systems or services to the retail sector, ideally including EPOS.

This position, joining a young, dynamic and successful team, offers exciting and lucrative career prospects, and it is envisaged that the successful candidate will also assist in the recruitment and management of further sales personnel.

Over a decade ago, Allen Computers launched the very first PDP-11 timesharing bureau in Europe. Today, as part of the international Air Call communications group, we cover a far broader range of products and services — still providing the same high level of personal service and support. These include — Datacentre Services; Packaged and Bespoke Software; Retail Sector Services; Hardware Sales and Rentals; Communications; Disaster Recovery; Facilities Management and Consultancy.

This senior position, reporting directly to the Marketing Director, forms a vital part of our major expansion programme. It is a new and exciting role with genuine scope for career development, to be based in our new Headquarters complex currently being developed 15 minutes from Heathrow.

Contact: Tricia Carroll (0784) 37411 weekdays
(0276) 22477 evenings inc. Sunday (6pm to 10pm)

ALLEN COMPUTERS

Allen House, 40-48 Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LE

The Great Man-made River Project

Civil/Electrical/Mechanical Engineers

£30-£40,000 tax-free

North Africa

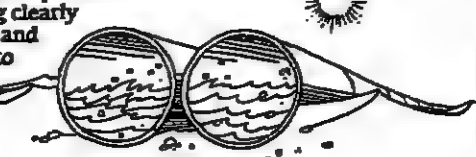
The largest project of its type ever conceived — a 3.3 billion dollar turn-key contract to convey water from under the Sahara Desert to the Mediterranean coast, along 2000 km of large diameter pipelines, to be used primarily for irrigation and domestic purposes.

An American company, one of the world's leading suppliers of process technology in the field of large diameter pre-stressed concrete pipes is now seeking 12 engineers in the above disciplines to supervise the installation, commissioning and maintenance of process machinery in two pipe manufacturing plants to be constructed by the main contractor.

All candidates must be graduates and have a minimum of ten years' experience in major construction projects with significant process machinery installation and maintenance content. Preference will be given to candidates with previous overseas experience.

Initial contracts, which are on single status, will be for 18 months to include a period of training in the U.S.A. and 12 monthly renewable thereafter. Free accommodation, food, transportation and U.K. flights (four a year) will be provided.

Please write, stating clearly your particular discipline and enclosing a detailed C.V., to Simon Friend quoting ref. no. 6700



**Mervyn Hughes
Alexandre Tlc
(International) Ltd.**
Management Recruitment Consultants

37 Golden Square
London W1R 4AN
Tel 01-434 4091

INTERPRETATION GEOPHYSICIST

Supervisory Position

London

Substantial Salary

Amerada Hess (UK) Limited a subsidiary of Amerada Hess Corporation, the world's 18th largest oil company has been involved in the North Sea since 1963. We are a rapidly developing organisation directed by an all-British management, with a substantial income from non-operated production and with expanding exploration acreage in North West Europe.

As part of this development process there is an immediate opening for a talented geophysicist to assume responsibility for the interpretation of a large North Sea area.

The ideal candidate will have a good earth sciences background, will probably possess an additional higher degree and have a minimum of 5 years interpretational experience. He/she will work with a team of exploration geologists and geophysicists to produce integrated interpretation of data in the evaluation and assessment of exploration acreage and determine viable drilling locations.

The career prospects are excellent and the salary and benefits package will reflect the importance of this appointment. Applications giving full relevant details should be addressed to:

P.W. Brown,
Personnel Manager,
Amerada Hess (U.K.) Limited,
2 Stephen Street,
Tottenham Court Road,
LONDON W1P 1PL
Telephone: (01) 636 7766

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Hypertone

Following the successful launch of a range of ATE we need the following additional staff to realise our potential:

"New User Specialist"

Ideally with experience in sales of capital equipment, possibly computers. Success in this post could ensure the appointee is ideally placed to take overall responsibility for all sales and promotional work in the UK and continental Europe in the very near future.

Applications Engineer

One of the most important positions in the Company and one which will appeal to an engineer seeking wider involvement in a rapidly growing company. Success could lead to responsibility for all customer support functions.

Software Engineer

A demanding post for an electronics engineer with a strong bias towards software. This engineer will work on products to ensure our technological lead into the 1990's. All these positions require exceptionally capable people, almost certainly educated to degree level, who will be well rewarded for their efforts, usually directly linked to their results.

To learn more about these challenging positions contact:

B. J. Deadman,
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Telephone: Bognor Regis (0243) 861234

SALES ENGINEER

High technology — instrumentation

to £11.5K

Co. Car. BUPA

Based Central/
Southern England

The Company, a division of an American Corporation which manufactures and sells a complete range of precision electronic instruments, require a highly motivated Sales Engineer to join their small sales and marketing team.

The main scope of responsibility will be to successfully market and sell a wide range of signal recovery instrumentation which includes Optical Multi-channel Analysers, Boxcar Detectors and Lock-In amplifiers.

It is envisaged the person will be aged 24-30, possess a degree or equivalent in physics and have at least two years proven experience in selling physics and analogue electronic instrumentation.

Intensive product training will be carried out in the UK and the USA.

The Company rewards individual and team performance positively and encourages career development.

If you are interested in this position within a Company committed to growth, please send a comprehensive CV to our Recruitment Consultant:

**Simon Lower
ASSOCIATES**

The Dairy House, Moseyrow Green, Holford, Malvern, Worcestershire WR6 2ND
Tel: Malvern 8 (0628) 73919-20

Can You Sell?

MOVE FORWARD WITH THE TIMES & SUNDAY TIMES

We need a number of Salespeople to join the Classified Advertisement Department.

You will need to be educated (at least to 'A' level standard), articulate, persuasive and enjoy working hard under pressure. Have a good sales record probably with a trade or technical publication.

In return we will give you an excellent salary, six weeks holiday a year and the fringe benefits you would expect from Times Newspapers.

If you think you are ready for a move forward with us, please write to:

Shirley Margolis, Classified Advertisement Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ



SITUATIONS VACANT

In today's world, the micro-chip industry stands virtually alone in terms of continued growth and job security. Within the industry itself National Semiconductor is enjoying an exciting growth rate. Ahead of the field. But perhaps that isn't so surprising for a multinational company that has a \$1 billion plus turnover as well as a reputation for quality and innovation.

To maintain this leadership position requires still more investment and expansion. Our European customer base, for example, has grown so fast that our European headquarters in Germany can barely cope. A fact we're frankly delighted about.

It is for this reason that we have decided to set up a second major Marketing and Support Centre in Europe.

And where better to do so than in the U.K.? It is after all, Europe's second largest market, not to mention the fastest growing.

The benefits for National and our customers are truly exciting. We couldn't be better positioned to serve this expanding market as well as our existing European interests.

That's good for us. And good for Britain. To do the job properly we need the right people. People who are dynamic, have initiative and drive, as well as a desire to develop their careers in this exciting, multinational company.

We are an equal opportunity employer and all jobs offer excellent remuneration and conditions of employment. Where appropriate removal expenses will be paid by the company.

If necessary a period of training may take place either at Greenock in Scotland or in Fürstentumbruck near Munich.

In all cases please apply in writing (including a salary history and C.V.) to our Personnel Manager: Paul Gibbons, National Semiconductor (U.K.) Ltd., The Maple, Kemble Park, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN2 6UT. Telephone (0793) 461 848.

PRODUCT PLANNING MANAGERS

You will be responsible for managing a department procuring products from our Manufacturing Plants and ensuring that delivery commitments are maintained. A knowledge of computer programming is a distinct advantage for developing Forecast Management and Inventory Control systems. The successful applicant will probably have a degree, in either Business Administration or Economics. Salary — £15,000 to £20,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC01ST.)

PRODUCT PLANNING ENGINEERS

Your responsibilities will include accurate forecasting and scheduling, identifying sources of products and regular liaison with our Manufacturing Plants. The successful candidate should be educated to degree level and must be highly numerate and be able to analyse statistics and trends. Salary — £8,000 to £12,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC02ST.)

PRODUCT MARKETING MANAGERS

Your prime function will be to drive a team of marketing engineers in the development of short- and long-term business plans. These will require initiation of product strategies and the definition of marketing programmes for successful market growth.

A BSc or HNC in Electrical Engineering is essential and you will have had a minimum of 3 years' experience in the Semiconductor industry.

Salary — £16,000 to £22,000 p.a. Plus company car. (Quote reference NSC03ST.)

KEY ACCOUNT MANAGERS

Your duties will include developing and driving three-year Marketing Plans for our major customers in either telecommunications or professional electronics. Your main objective will be to have your account acknowledged as the leader in quality, service and technology and, to this end, you will have full support from our entire organisation.

The successful applicant will be an Electronics Engineer with a minimum of 3 years' experience in Sales and Marketing of semiconductors. Your knowledge of product and market trends and your planning and forecasting ability will enable you to fulfill long-term growth objectives for your account and for National. Salary — £8,000 to £11,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC04ST.)

PRODUCT MARKETING ENGINEERS

Your understanding of the Semiconductor industry and ability to develop marketing plans and strategies will be of paramount importance in achieving an aggressive growth commensurate with profitability goals for a major product line. Opportunities exist in Advanced CMOS Logic Products, MOS Memories, Digital Systems Interface products and Linear products for both the Telecommunications and Automotive markets.

An Electrical Engineering BSc or HNC is essential and previous experience of the Semiconductor industry (or system design) is a distinct advantage. This position also offers excellent opportunity for travel throughout Europe and our Californian headquarters. Salary — £12,000 to £16,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC05ST.)

CREDIT MANAGER

Your responsibilities will include management of the credit and collection of accounts receivable covering National's sales in 15 countries in Europe, including the U.K.

The successful applicant will have 5-10 years' accounting experience in a multinational company, (minimum of 5 years in Credit), and experience of tight reporting deadlines with formal internal controls.

Salary — £18,000 to £22,000 p.a. Plus company car. (Quote reference NSC06ST.)

SYSTEMS ANALYST- MARKETING

Your duties will include ensuring that our data processing capability fulfills the needs of our expanding marketing group — an exciting opportunity for someone who wishes to work in a multinational environment. Our aggressive market growth coupled with a continuous expansion of our product range demands that we increase our system requirements to provide information for business management.

Your educational record must include a degree. You will also have a minimum of 3 years' programming experience and a knowledge of Focus and SAS languages is a distinct advantage. An understanding of Sales/Marketing systems would be invaluable. Salary — £14,000 to £17,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC07ST.)

SECRETARY/PA TO GENERAL MANAGER

The successful applicant will be able to combine exceptionally high secretarial skills and the ability to work consistently and accurately under pressure. Initiative and the ability to make decisions independently (and be held accountable for them) are also vital.

Your responsibilities will include communication with customers and internal departments, problem solving, management of statistics and ensuring that the total administration within the organisation operates effectively.

You will need to be persuasive but discreet, enthusiastic, personable, with the determination to work hard and achieve results above all a professional. You will have a sound educational background and will probably have held a similar position for at least 5 years. Salary — £7,000 to £9,500 p.a. (Quote reference NSC08ST.)

SHIPPING MANAGER

You will be responsible for supervising the handling of 60 tons of Airfreight monthly. The successful candidate should therefore have excellent contacts within airlines and international Forwarders.

You will also be responsible for the setting up of a European Radio information system that will enable our subsidiaries to give up-to-date information to our customers. Salary — £11,000 to £14,000 p.a. (Quote reference NSC09ST.)

We've already invested in your future.

 National Semiconductor

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Time to be useful again

Barrie Sherman
discusses the
need for a new
work ethic

Sitting in a traffic jam, fuming gently and with the stress and blood pressure levels rising, is no way to spend time pleasantly, so when it happens every day in the course of getting to and from work there is clearly a strong force behind the desire to do something about it. This pales into insignificance beside standing crushed sweaty in a tube or the tube on a hot evening, or waiting for a bus in the rain knowing that you have just missed three together.

Films of train "packers" in Japan show that the rush hour and its attendant indignities are not exclusively a British problem. Going to work is one of the main efforts in an employee's day and the mere fact that we put up with this kind of discomfort is a measure of the strength of the "work" or "Protestant" ethic. Other measures are the physical and psychological damage inflicted on people without jobs, and the unfortunate fact that the majority of people dislike their job for the majority of the time.

The work ethic is extremely strong indeed; it is one of the key motivating forces in industrialized societies. Works the status that it brings and the dignity it confers, as used by the advertising industry in much the same way as sex to sell its products, there can be no greater indicator of its ability to motivate than that.

Ask a person what he or she is and the reply will be "an accountant" or "a doctor," ask children what they want to be and we expect to hear "a transceiver," "a nurse," "The word 'work' does not" - have to be mentioned. It is so important that it is tacitly assumed that our identities are bound up in it.

We pass exams to get badges for prospective employers, we make judgments on other people according to the job they do, and what would we talk about at parties (at least initially) if work did not exist? We have all come to realize that work and its ethic drives much of society.

Is it, however, a real work ethic? Are we fooling ourselves, or perhaps being fooled into believing that it is? There is a strong argument to suggest that the original work ethic was no more than that - it was about work, not employment. We work to meet the needs of others as well as our own. Economics is based on this principle, yet this need not be done within the formal network of employment.

Our current work ethic also dictates that work is about time, not what we do. There are hours during which we should be working. When we are there, we must look busy even if there is little or nothing to do.

What we call a work ethic is really a "paid employment ethic," we are employment junkies. The original work ethic was a "usefulness" ethic and basically a broadly religious one, based on helping others. The current ethic is more personally orientated towards rewards and satisfaction for the person doing the work, rather than the recipient.

The transition came with the industrial revolution. Wage earning was divorced from any ability to create even a form of self-sufficiency and the appalling working conditions resulted in a concerted campaign to give meaning to life. "The devil makes work for idle hands" is a typical saw of those times. A critical part of the process, the entrepreneur and the politician extolled the virtues of paid employment, and the evils of idleness. It was the time when the unemployed were put into workhouses rather than on relief, and even the rich had to claim to be doing "good works". Twenty generations since then, this form of the ethic has become as automatic as blinking. Only the "latter-day" people who live in communes, or perhaps shut themselves off in holy places, challenge the received wisdom. Yet it may be that the challenge is now overdue.

The industrial revolution needed people to work in mills and factories, mines and houses. There may have been new machines and systems, but the techniques were heavily labour intensive, people were essential, and moreover they needed the industrial disciplines which agricultural life had failed to provide.

The new industrial revolution, however, is based on computers and microelectronics and essentially capital intensive. Fewer people are needed for a shorter time in order to deliver the goods and services that are demanded. Now we cannot fulfil the paid employment ethic for a substantial minority of the workforce, and deepening unemployment trends at a time of economic growth and recovery suggest that this mismatch will get worse.

In the event of society needing less of our labour we shall, collectively

and individually, need to turn the paid employment ethic back to its original work usefulness ethic. Whether most of us work for three days a week for 40 weeks in a year for 30 years in a lifetime, or some of us are unemployed, is irrelevant in this context.

In either instance our present devotion to full-time employment is in conflict with the real world. This leads society to gear itself to full-time employment when we really need to cater for those who are not at work in hours. In terms of both political stability and personal satisfaction, a start needs to be made, and soon, on changes in our way of thinking.

Substituting leisure for work is silly. Not only is it irrelevant at best, and an insult at worst, to the unemployed, but it is also impractical. Those who would have to work would feel as aggrieved as those who are unemployed today. It has to be a deeper and subtler change. Schools, colleges and universities should teach young people to learn, rather than acquire skills for jobs that may not be there.

Education should be geared to preparation for life, including work, but not exclusively for work. Politicians will have to come clean and hold out better than full employment, even if this means a wholly different view of welfare. Communities which have fallen into disrepair must be the basis for work - not necessarily paid employment - to meet the needs of the community, and this implies universal financial security.

In short, we must start to question our version of the work ethic. This applies to all the groups who so assiduously changed it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries including the trade unions, and the schools. We need to ask the simple question: "What is so wonderful about work?" If we cannot find a convincing and positive answer, then we should use the technologies and our own resources to forge a better and more meaningful life.

MARKETPLACE

There are now more job opportunities for managers with the right qualifications, training and experience than at any time since 1966 according to the HEY-MSL Index. The index, based on the number of advertisements for senior vacancies advertised in a sample of seven national newspapers, indicates that demand in the UK for executives and senior technical staff reached an 18-year peak in the first quarter of the year and was 24 per cent higher than the preceding quarter. Demand has risen by more than 125 per cent during the past three years.

Advertising is not the only market indicator. The Lansdowne Appointments Register reports a 21 per cent increase in vacancies against the first quarter last year. Demand for experienced electronic sales staff was more than 120 per cent up although the number of vacancies for electronic engineers was slightly down. Lansdowne also report that vacancies for experienced computer staff were up by almost a third.

In April job advertising carried in the seven "quality" national newspapers was up 39 per cent on last year (The Times was up 55 per cent, more than any other national morning newspaper). However, the popular daily newspapers showed growth of little more than eight per cent and London's Standard only two per cent. This suggests that growth in the recruitment market is primarily for managers and the higher levels of technical staff.

Philip Schofield

EXPORT CREDIT CONTROL

PROSPECTS!

London W2 to £15,000

A division of a leading multinational group, marketing office equipment to Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean, is currently seeking an ambitious young (25/35) graduate or part-qualified accountant.

Reporting to the Financial Controller you will be responsible for the control and management of all receivables, operating on a computerised system, and liaising closely with each country salesmen and agents.

You should have at least two years experience of export procedures/credit control and be keen to join a dynamic company where career planning and promotion opportunities are excellent. Ref RG 7976.

Lloyd Chapman Associates,
123 New Bond Street, London W1.
Tel. 01-499 7761

SALES REPRESENTATIVE - U.K.

Lectra Systems is a young dynamic company, part of an international group who are market leaders in the development and manufacture of computer controlled (CAD/CAM) systems for the clothing, footwear and textile industries. We are looking to appoint a Sales Representative to operate throughout the U.K. to develop both new and existing accounts.

In addition to the salary, there is a generous benefits package including car, life cover and health cover. Send C.V. to:

LECTRA SYSTEMS LTD.,
Thomas Duggan House,
Manor Lane, Shipley,
West Yorkshire, BD18 3BL.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

BRANCH OFFICER MANAGER

A National Firm of Consulting Engineers is seeking a qualified and experienced individual to manage branch office in the north of England.

Applicants will be expected to have:

• A wide range of experience in the design and construction of civil engineering projects.

• Technical direction of work in office.

• Management and administration of a small office.

• Development of further business.

Applications expressing interest and giving details of experience should be sent to:

The Personnel Manager
35 FISHBURN STREET
& PARTNERS LTD.
Rosa House, 144 Southwark
Street, London, SE1 5EZ

Searcy's

PRIVATE CATERERS

ACCOUNTANT/

BOOKEEPER

Experienced person is required to run Kingtonbridge accounts office.

Tel. 01-584 3344

UK MARKETING

DIRECTOR

Managing Director Designate

£25,000 +

Fast growing International Company needs dynamic Director to establish and direct positive marketing programme.

Knowledge of antique trade an advantage. Location: West London. Write with CV to:

Miss S. Blakley
Evans Recruitment Services
49 Grace Church St EC3

CHESTERMAN COLLECTIONS Applicants are invited for the post of Chief Collector/Assistant to the Chief Collector. The successful candidate should be aged 25 to 47 and preferably have at least 5 years experience in the collection of art and antiques. The post is based in London but some travel will be necessary.

Further details from The Administrator, R.A.D.A.R. Mortimer St, London, W.1. R.A.D.A.R. is an equal opportunity employer.

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& PARTNERS LTD.
Rosa House, 144 Southwark
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THE DANIEL HOTEL & SPA

HERZLIA-ON-SEA ISRAEL

Distinctively unique, prestigious resort hotel and health spa will open autumn 1984. A London based

Sales Manager

is required. The candidate must possess practical hotel operations experience, sales oriented to coordinate commercially.

It is imperative that he/she is experienced in the technical complexities of our hotel market, i.e.

1. Confident commercial awareness of relationships between hotels, agents, wholesalers, tour operators, convention organisers, incentive groups.

2. Contacts and knowledge of inter-relationships between overseas operators and local travel representatives.

3. Contacts with and knowledge of organisations: commercial, religious, philanthropic, nationalistic.

4. Experience in the structuring of package tours including deluxe, to maintain consistent occupancy.

Written applications please to:
SONOTELS (UK) LTD.,
14-16 Cockspur St., London,
SW1Y 5BL

COLEFAX & FOWLER

Our retail Director urgently requires a Sales Co-ordinator to assist him with the administration and promotion of sales to our distributors in the UK and Overseas.

Previous experience in a similar position essential, plus good typing and fluent French. Age 25+, good salary, plus bonus, with review in October.

For further details ring 01-493 2231 or write with CV to
PENNY REED, COLEFAX & FOWLER,
39 Brook Street, London, W1.

ART GALLERY DIRECTOR

Mature man or woman, to reside in London. Must have a minimum of 5 years experience in the art gallery. Applicants must have both business & art credentials. Arabic helpful, but not essential.

LONDON ASSOCIATES
288 3722

RESEARCH OFFICER

The Royal Association for Disability & Rehabilitation requires a Research Officer to undertake a 2 year project into the difficulties faced by disabled people in wearing seatbelts. The post should appeal to someone with engineering or scientific background & who is familiar with research methods & practices. The post is based in London but some travel will be necessary.

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Telephone 01-581 5500 (day)

or 01-892 8036 (evening)

and ask for Mike. Discretion assured.

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35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
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A career appointment based in an attractive part of the Middle-East - opportunity to accrue capital

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CHIEF INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST - ALUMINIUM

SALARY £25,000-£30,000 TAX FREE

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX - PROCESS INDUSTRY

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Industrial Chemist. This is a senior post reporting to the Manager Technical Services with responsibility for the planning, development and operation of an analytical and chemical laboratory and environmental protection measures in support of an industrial complex incorporating an aluminium smelter, a desalination plant and a major power station. The successful applicant will be responsible for the facilities. Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates, aged 35-50, with significant industrial and management experience and a background in the primary aluminium industry. Initial salary negotiable, £25,000-£30,000 tax free, plus a comprehensive remuneration package including free accommodation and utilities, car allowance, health care, provident fund, generous assistance with education expenses and air passages for annual leave and children's education. Applications in strict confidence under reference CICA4263/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEFAX: 01-588 9216.

* Please only contact us if you are applying for the above position.

DRILLING MANAGER
DRILLING SUPERVISORSSubstantial
salaries plus
executive car

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Applications are invited for the following positions.

Drilling Manager

To be deeply involved with the planning of the Company's drilling programmes, preparation of budgets, selection of contractors and be responsible for the safe and efficient conduct of the drilling operation.

The Manager will also review drilling proposals and activities in non-operated projects and participate in the engineering and operations management of the Company's interests in the North Sea.

The successful applicant is likely to be an engineering graduate, with substantial experience of both jack-up and semi-submersible rigs in the North Sea environment, several years of which should include total responsibility for drilling operations.

Applications giving full relevant details should be addressed to:

P.W. Brown,
Personnel Manager,
Amerada Hess (U.K.) Limited,
2 Stephen Street,
Tottenham Court Road,
LONDON W1P 1PL.
Telephone: (01) 638 7766, Ext. 271.

Drilling Supervisors

To report directly to the Drilling Manager and as Company representatives to have direct responsibility on the rigs for the Company's drilling operations. Substantial experience in the North Sea will be required.

Excellent terms and conditions of employment will apply and salaries will be substantial. These positions will also qualify for executive company cars with all running costs reimbursed.

AMERADA
HESS

EUROPEAN COMPUTER MARKETING OPERATIONS

PRIME COMPUTER is a highly successful manufacturer and supplier of a broad range of compatible computer systems, and it is represented in 40 countries worldwide. It constitutes a major force in the provision of business solutions and continued profitable growth through strong product offerings and marketing is an integral part of its long-term strategy.

Our European region is responsible for providing direction and support to our subsidiaries and the Distributors covering some 24 countries, including the Middle East and Africa. With our continued and successful growth, we are strengthening our marketing programmes and support function with the addition of people who can make a positive contribution to our planned expansion.

Senior Support and Programmes Consultant

Your main function will be to provide direct help and support to the European subsidiaries in developing marketing programmes to allow maximum penetration by PRIME into our identified markets taking into account not only existing products but also enhancing and the large number of new products which are being developed and introduced by the Company.

We are also seeking to develop alternative channels of distribution and introduce our major accounts programme into Europe which will call for clear understanding of modifications necessary to meet local needs, together with the packages and strategies which will assist subsidiary management in driving their business.

In both positions, candidates should be in their 30's with sales, promotion and product marketing experience, preferably gained in the computer or a related industry, in an international environment and be educated to tertiary level.

In addition to the backgrounds quoted for each position, candidates should preferably have a good working knowledge of at least one western European language, and for our Distributor operations, a knowledge of Arabic would be an asset.

As a company, PRIME encourages initiative and drive and expects people to accept responsibility early. Both positions carry a salary package of £19,000 pa plus car. We also provide excellent benefits including stock purchase and BUPA.

We want to assure our 1984 goals by establishing the group quickly. If you believe you can meet our standards and make a positive contribution, please send a completed CV, including current compensation, to Peter D. Buttfield, Director, Human Resources, PRIME, European Headquarters, 6 Lampton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1JL. Tel: 01-570 5555. Applications from EEC nationals with complete fluency in English will also be welcomed.

PRIME

Secretary.
General

The Church in Wales

Cardiff

£25,000-£30,000

This is a new appointment embodying the responsibilities of the Secretaries of the Governing and Representative Bodies of the Church in Wales and of the Archbishop of Wales's Registrar.

The Secretary-General will be the chief executive responsible for the administration of the Provincial Government of the Church, including its offices in Cardiff, its education centre at Penarth and its various Boards, Committees and Commissions.

The person appointed will work mainly in Cardiff, will probably be aged 40-50, and must be a communicant member of the Church in Wales or a Church in communion

with it. Candidates will be professionally qualified, and must have substantial administrative experience, probably gained in academic or public service.

Salary will be negotiable, probably in the bracket £25-£30,000, being in line with what would be appropriate for a suitably qualified person in the Civil Service or the academic world.

For full details of the appointment, conditions of service and an application form, please apply in writing to the Secretary of the Representative Body: The Church in Wales, 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9XE.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

c. £13,000 + CAR + BENEFITS

We are Europe's leading display manufacturers and are looking for a young, Qualified Accountant to run our management accounts office.

This is an opportunity to gain valuable accounting and industrial experience in a fast-moving and expanding company. You must possess drive and initiative and be able to develop systems to improve the quality and accuracy of management information.

Knowledge of computers is desirable as you will be assisting in upgrading our in-house computer.

Benefits include health insurance and non-contributory pension. Please apply in writing to:

Personnel Manager, Kesslers Display Group,
1 Watton Road, Stratford, London E15 5NF.

CHAUFFEUR TO MD

MD of major advertising agency, requires Chauffeur, preferably mature person (married or single) with good experience of driving in London.

SALARY CIRCA £5,000
With free accommodation in Bloomsbury, Surrey.

Write to Mr BURDIS
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SALES & SALES MANAGEMENT POSITIONS Primary duties for these prominent positions involve developing new business, servicing existing accounts and supervision of sales staff. Experience of Middle East and Far East trade lanes of particular interest to us.

OPERATION/TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONALS Positions of senior level are available to be involved in the development and control of Port, facilities and inland operations.

FINANCE Cost and Management Accountants required with knowledge of International Transportation.

TRAINEES Candidates are required in sales, operations and pricing departments. The ability to be mobile is essential.

A degree or business qualification will be favourably looked upon, along with shipping/transportation experience and language skills, but this without the necessary drive and energy to get results is not enough. Please send your typewritten CV to:

K J Phillips, Esq.,
Manager - Personnel & Administration - Europe, United States Lines,
Bowater House, 86 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LX

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01-278 9161/5

References

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**£11,000
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For small quiet Mineral Broking firm in luxury offices near Chancery Lane tube. Must be meticulous, methodical worker, educated to A level standard with 120 w.p.m. shorthand. Must be cheerful, well-spoken and of good appearance, and resident in Greater London area. Age 25 - 35. Salary reviewed after 6 months.

No Agencies

Please ring me at my office
404 5111

23

The Queen was last on a private visit to British troops in Germany in 1977, the year of her silver jubilee.



● **WASHINGTON:** The Reagan Administration has temporarily shelved plans to finance a Jordanian rapid deployment force for use in emergencies in Jordan and the Gulf, the State Department disclosed yesterday (Our Correspondent writes). The plan had been strongly opposed by Israel and by many influential Congressmen who feared that such a force might be used against Israel.

The nervousness of the troops has been reflected in the increase in the number of military traffic accidents.

Age To	a 25-29	Los Angeles	r 15.50	Propane	r 19.00	Viscous	r 11.02
Viscous	c 18.84	L.A. Angeles	c 20.55	Rayleigh	c 6.43	Winnipeg	r 17.63
Winnipeg	r 16.01	L.A. Angeles	r 15.50	Shades	s 27.81	Washington	s 32.80
Washington	r 17.85	Madrid	r 14.37	Stamps	r 57.38	Zurich	c 13.55

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available